PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,378.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-39 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venise Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	.....	17th May 1908,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Apr	11 a.m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 9th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid 3rd Apr	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2037 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerr, Koweit and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

2nd April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5825	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5595	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	...	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	...	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	...	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	...	July 20	....	Aug 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	...	Oct 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb 20

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Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Kauzler will call at Seychelles.

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Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon
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Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
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Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
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Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong.

Foochow
Saigon.
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Hankow.
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OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.

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Yokohama.
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Panama,

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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JAMES STEUART,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 21,00,000

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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AGENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

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RESERVED FUNDS .... " 15,050,000

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Lyons
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
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Steamer Point-Aden.
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Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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MAY BLOSSOM
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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1908, at 6 P.M., to consider the question of the improvement and extension of the Club.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1908, for DRAINAGE WORK in connection with the Agripada Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
TRUST ENGINEER.
TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1908.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees One-hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, equal to 20 per cent., free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1908, between 12 noon and 4 P. M., to the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 1st day of April, 1908, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1st APRIL, 1908.

**WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
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Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

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MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
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Burn brightest and will not warp.
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for Lamps.
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SHAW WALLACE & CO.,**
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED about 2,000 brass of yellow earth filling delivered in the compound of the Byculla Club, the earth to be put in level with marks set out and the work to be completed by May 30th.

Tenders will be received upto 5 p.m. on 3rd April at the Club Office where all further information may be had from the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY.

A MEETING will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 3rd inst., at 5-30 P.M.

All interested or likely to be interested in the Company are invited to attend when the aims and objects of the Company will be explained by the Managing Director and valuable SAMPLES of GEMS and MINERALS will be shewn.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1905.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd., hereby given notice that they have made application to the Government of Bombay for PERMISSION to vary the list of Streets and parts of Streets, through which they, as Licensees under the abovenamed License, are to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing Mains for the purposes of general supply, by the following alterations, viz :—

The exclusion of—

Gamdevi Road from Gowalia Tank Road to Dammer Lane, and

Girgaum Back Road from Chunam Kiln Lane to Charni Road, and

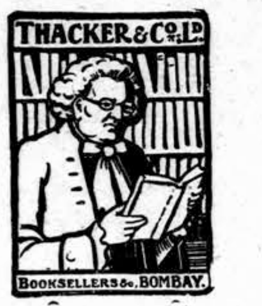
The addition of—

Warden Road from Gowalia Tank Road to a point 610 yards to the North thereof.

Objections to the granting of this application must be lodged with THE UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, on or before the 20th instant.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.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"Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards." A Treatise on the Protection of Buildings, of Telegraph Instruments and Submarine Cables, and of Electric installation generally from Damage by Atmospheric Discharges. By Oliver J. Lodge, D. Sc., F. R. S., LL.D., M.I.E.E., Professor of Physics in University College, Liverpool ...	11	4
"Steam Boilers, Engines and Turbines." By Sydney F. Walker, M.I.E.E., M. Inst. M.E., M.I.M.E., Assoc. M.I.C.E., etc. ...	7	14
Chapters on Paper Making, Comprising a series of Lectures delivered on behalf of the Battersea Polytechnics Institute in 1902. By Clayton Beadle, 4 Vols. each ...	4	6
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"Physical Education." By H. Maclaren, new edition. By Wallace Maclaren, M.A., Ph.D., of the Oxford University Gymnasium. With 400 illustrations drawn from life ...	7	7
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THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is THURSDAY, April 9th, 1908. For particulars apply to—

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10 BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 26 Cases Tape Bordered fine quality White Nainsooks.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Lalbhoy Chunilal and others concerned :

Ex. s. s. "City of Madras."

1152-7—6 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches 22 yds.

Ex s. s. "Olympia."

1158-9—2 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks, 50 inches, 22 yds.

Ex. s. s. "Sutton Hall.

1132-5—4 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsook 45 inches, 22 yds.

1160-65—6 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches, 22 yds.

Ex. s. s. "Clan Sinclair."

1136-43—8 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks, 45 inches, 22 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will be paid and the goods cleared from the warehouse within one month from the date of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity.

Good opportunity to Rajas, Noblemen and Wealthy Gentlemen for decorating Drawing Rooms and Halls.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Rare Oil Paintings in massive richly decorated gilt Frames by wellknown Artists.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Coy., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ld., by order of the concerned, the following very valuable and rare oil paintings exhibited in London, viz :—

1 Shakespeare, reciting before Queen Elizabeth, by O. Manfland, 70 in. by 52 in.

2 Initiation into the Harem, by H. Marsano, 75 in. by 54 in.

3 Arab merchants, by L. Herfort, 75 in. by 54 in.

4 Slave girls dancing in the Harem, by F. Dupin, 65 in. by 45 in.

5 Cupid's cupidity, by a Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.

6 Girls singing in a boat, by a Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.

Also by order of the party concerned a few pieces of best electroplate ware, such as fish bowls, curry dishes, a box of fruit knives and forks, and two plateglass, show cases, suitable for jewellers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

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DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1908.

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BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
Charles Hawtrey's Funny Comedy,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MONDAY, APRIL 6TH,
CHALEY'S AUNT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH,
THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH,
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Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
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From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15
And an EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

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THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB!

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OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 6.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

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LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—THE Tower, opposite Colaba Post Office, Commodious flat with stable, out-houses and large compound, splendid harbour view. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their houses for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11, 6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—PUPILS by a long experienced MUNSHI for Hindustani and Gujarati, Terms moderate. "MUNSHI," Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kurla, near the Kurla Railway Station.

High Court O. O. C. J. Suit No. 322 of 1906.

Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed..........................Plaintiff

vs.

Sawlaram Mahadeo and another............Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 296 of 1907, in pursuance of the decree absolute for sale herein, bearing date, the 25th February, 1908, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Office of the Receiver, in the High Court House, sell by Public Auction, all that the rights, title, interest, claim and demand of Mahadeo Vinayek Bidve and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, measuring 2,897 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 221 and 220, situate at Kurla Pot Tukdi, Sub-District, Salsette, District Thana, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north and east by the Government Khalsa confiscated land, on the west by a compound of Telimember, and on the south by the Station Road and lands of Almeida and Kashiram shepherd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khumbatta, solicitors, for the above-named plaintiff at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G.I.P. Ry. Staff Quarter's Bangalow, opposite Chamar Bagh, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of dining table and chairs, large size sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, meatsafe, screen, marble-topped circular tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, office table, easy-chairs, plate, glass-door bookcase, single and double bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washand tables, chest-of-drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glassware and crockery ware, perambulator, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Zanzibar speaking parrot, one large size coal Aidress cooking stove with chimneys, one large Edison Concert Phonograph with record Cabinate, garden such as Poona roses, palms, Begonias, Crotone, ferns, garden stands, etc., the property of W. Fairwether, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, bedstead, chest of drawers.

1 pair old blue china jars and 6 pair flower-vases.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Edulji Mohernosji Dotiwala, consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparel, napkins, handkerchieves, blankets, spectacles, silver watch with chain, silver and copper coins, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq. Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of W. A. Collins, an insolvent, consisting of wooden large shelves, tins of glue, metal polish, varnish, tools such as hammers, axes, spades, casks of cements, iron sundries, copyingpress, electric, able fan, rolls of oil cloth, camera with negatives, phonograph with records, pictures, boxes of toy tools, varnish remover, big masal step, large partition screen made to order, several photograph lenses, 43 casks of water paint, etc.

At 3. p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Ralli cart; by Morgan, London on spring and Colling's patent axle lined with blue pegamoid leather all over with lamps suitable for a horse 14 to 15 hands.

G. A. gelding pony 14-1, and 7 years old, also broken to saddle,

1 Iron grey Arab horse going in harness.

Lately the property of S. M. Moses, Esq.

1 handsome, rubber-tyred Park Phaeton by Laurie and Marner.

1 handsome rubber-tyred brougham on "c" spring, by Laurie and Marner.

1 handsome rubber-tyred double-seated brougham by Laurie and Marner.

1 Pair handsome grey waler horse and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th Inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dunkeld, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artestic design polished teak and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, bedroom and officeroom furniture, by Roberts, such as sliding table and chairs, iron and brass bound elegant sideboard and cabinets, Chesterfield sofa and easychairs, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, sweet toned cottage piano by Brinsmead, 10 stops American organ by Geo. Sent, lady's Humber biycle, fancy gauge and bead curtains, Jost Radio fan, wind-proof table hanging and floor lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. A. R. Stuart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow, Saturday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctionters, will, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 636 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 4855, Old Survey Nos. 10, 1445, and New Survey No. 9539, and bounded as follows :—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Bank Street, on or towards the west by the property of Cowasji Hormusji Plumber, on or towards the north by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Murulkhan and on or towards the South by a private passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1296 and Street No. 2-18 and 20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the trustees, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at TEMKAR STREET, near SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Piyarijan alias Oomraojan Burodawallee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and permises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1191, New No. 8355, Old Survey No. 2-2323, and New Survey No. 3776, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 113, and Street No, 87-89, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Temkar Street aforesaid, on the north by a house of Mahamoodkhan bin Mohedinkhan, and on the south by the house of Oosmanally Sarang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 8th and THURSDAY the 9th day of April. 1908, at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.), every day, offer for sale by Public Auction at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, a large consignment of high-class Japanese Arts and curios, consisting, of gold coloured and handy painted satsuma, amata, emery, makujee and other vases; bowls, cups, plates; brass and bronze vessels and bowls, gold filled cigarette cases, pen knives, and other trinkets, cloiseur vases; ivory figures, cut velvet door and wall curtains, embroidered saries and similar other articles of Arts, suitable for use and presentation.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PICTURE MOULDINGS.

Under instructions from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

1 Lot of picture moulding.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "SHAH NAJAM" AND "SHAH NOOR."

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hassam, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

The s.s. "Shah Najam," formerly the P. & O. Co.'s mail boat "Bengal," built at Greenock in the year 1885, official No. 87424, of 4656 gross tons, 2752 nett tons, about 400 feet long, 45 feet broad, 29 feet deep, of 800 H.P. with her mast, furniture and apparel, as she now lies in the harbour.

The s.s. "Shah Noor." formerly the P. & O. Co.'s mail boat "Coromandel," built at Greenock in the year 1885, official No. 87418 of 4252 tons, nett tonnage 2783, about 400 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 29 feet deep, of 800 H. P. with her mast, furniture and apparel, as she now lies in the harbour.

Both the steamers have certificates to carry 1200 Hajees and are in good navigable condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 4th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of blackwood wardrobe, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, cupboards, copying press, cash box, one iron folding cot, large size Chubb's and Milner's safes on stand, etc.

By order of Mr. Annantanand Indiranand Pandit and on account and risk of Messrs. Hari Runchand Bhatwadekar and Vinayek Ragoonath Kale.

5 Postal typewriter machines, in good order.

2 Shole's typewriter machines, in good order.

By order of the Receiver in suit No. 592 of 1907 (Ganpat Baboo vs. Varjiwandas and others.)

A few lots of silver jewellery consisting of silver kadas, silver sanklis, necklace of beads, gold bead ornaments, small pearl nose ring, gold coin, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, unclaimed properties such as gold watch, gold studs, pieces of chints, umbrellas, brass lots, pieces of brass, copper plates and bolts, pieces of copper, lead, one lot of cotton, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ezra, Sion & Co.

53635-3486, No. 3486.—1 case imitation skins.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred planquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owners.

The building materials of house No. 97-99, Hornby Road, Fort, near the fire brigade, for removal.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhagwan Gangaram & Co :—

75 bales, each 400lbs, No. 10 Jamshed Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway :—

About 80 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Ghamdevi Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots, for the term of 999 years.

Plots Nos.	Area Square Yards.
87	1,983
88	1,459
89	1,533
90	1,662

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, of form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly.

A few lots of furniture consisting of bedsteads, chairs, table, almyrahs, screens, dressing and wash-hand tables, chinaware, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Soorajmal Himatlal :

Parcel No. 223—1 bunch 12 strings 48 white round Jeewan pearls, about 163 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lalloobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 415—1 bunch 12 strings 48 pearls, about 375 chows.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:

Plots No.	Approximate area		Plots No.	Approximate area.
13	633 sq. yds.		18	770 sq. yds.
14	770 "			
15	700 "			
16	695 "	Shaik Memon St. Plots	121	771 "
17	770 "		122	622 "

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, G. G. M. C., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Hornby Row, opposite Osler & Co. in the old Police Court building, lately vacated by Bernard & Co. (where the kit has been removed for the purpose of sale) the very valuable and handsome artistic design, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Robert Breslauer, Benjamin & others, also mahoganised and carved furniture, such as telescopic screw dining table for 18 persons, artistic design cabinets, large Robert made sideboard, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk, three-seated ottoman, Zoonda cup-board with Chubb's lock, Army and Navy doulton, Dinner set, Real Fire and Burglar proof, Milner's and Chubb's safe on stand, Singer's Sewing Machine, Marble top combination dressing and wash-hand tables, almyras, tiled top teapoys, lot of latest surgical instruments in cases in 80 pieces, nearly new Microscope, a large collection of Medical books (very rare), complete file of "Lancet," Leather bound, a complete [illegible] case, [illegible] hollow cut and rich glassware, verandah benches, nearly new entire Iron frame sweet toned Walnut wood Cottage Piano by Julius Preffer (Berlin) figures, medicine chest, typewriter, Rich plated ware, 1 set very elegant gold gilt Taj clock with side ornaments in glass dome (very rare) and good for presentation, old China jars, Ice-box, Large Musical box, large silver-plated centre-piece on platau, real satsuma jars, 1 very elegant perpetual calendar clock in glass dome, showing dates, month and weeks, chest of drawers, arm chairs, stove hanging and table lamps, marble clock, chicks, purdahs, 1 genuine old type 16 No. Bambler cycle, &c., etc.

The property of the Late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, G. G. M. C., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain H. Fenwick will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Alcana, 2,312 tons, Captain D Morsan arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mazagon, 3,280 tons, Captain R. W. G. Lowe, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and general and the following passengers:—Messrs. W. J. Bishop, B. W. Williams, C. H. Phones, A. W. Watson, P. D. Christie, and C. F. Shakespear.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 2.

Africa	13 2	Manley	P Gulf	M M & Co
Alcana	2312	Morgan		
B hadur	2936	Crebbin		G G Teipal & Co
Caspian	2317	Cooman		W & A Graham & Co
Crostafe	3105	Muller		Gla e & Co
Firozi	3005	Watson		B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kitti		T M & Co
Hoseinee	903	Jenkins		B & P S N Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Itria	3420	Fenwicke	Calcutta	N F M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen		W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	Bower		M M & Co
Monsori	1735	H nna		B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose		Bo & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe		B I S N Co
Norfolk	2606	Boney		G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams		M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Bulle		Turner Morrison & Co
Nowwel Bahr	178	Macoda		Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4158	Powell	London	28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden		13-16 P & O Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster		H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2781	Harrison		H A H Hassum
Shah ehan	2566	Gr nt		H A Hassum
Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	Z'bar	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2329	Cotto		The Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Dunkirk	18-4	F Muir & Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	K'chi	7-4	K Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	14-4	B & P S N Co
H Kenzler	1864	Neilsen	Z'bar	6-4	A Str-nes
R Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Daily			W & A Graham & Co
H W P D					
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	4-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	4-1	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Abrev	L'pool	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
5 Ehrenfels	75	Kachens	Rangoon	4-4	Glado & Co
6 Acara	3174	Sm th	Hull	10-4	K Nixon & Co
9 Rouenfels	3523	Kippner	K'chi	6-4	Gl-de & Co
14 Lhasa	934	Rothwell	K'chi	3-4	M M & Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Craig	Cochin	2-4	K Nixon & Co
M W D D					
Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Mazagon s Alcana s	Lowe Morgan	Calcutta, Mar 22 Calcutta, Mar 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Dwarka s Kagoshima Maru s	Moxon Kori	Persian Gulf, &c Kob , &c

The steamer Itria, Fenwick, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance on Thursday.

The steamer Marmora, for London, began to load on Thursday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel	Names	From
29	Putiala Nuddea	J Farquharson J H Addenbrooke	Rangoon Bombay
30	Visigoth Dan Statesman	L Rule T H Petersen R J Thomson	Kamaran Hr Torreireja Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

31	Ismaila Strathdee Waihora Brazaliana	J W Ross L White Rutter T H Tamblyn	Bombay Karachi New Zealand Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Golconda left to-day.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 1st.

The P. & O. s. s. Sardinia arrived London on the morning of the 1st.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—96 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, P A Desai and Sons; 155 cwts turmeric, 105 cwts dry ginger and 60 cwts turmeric, V Harridas; 13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co: 3,525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 9,719 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji; 3 tons old rubbers, John E Minnitt and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castello s—7 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—302 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,178 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 19,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,162 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Moorarji; 3,060 cwts castorseed, W and A Graham and Co.

Newbridge s—6,554 cwts castorseed, 33,125 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseeds Sanday and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

City of Vienna s—6,187 cwts cottonseeds, A Khimjee.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umzumbi s—2,100 tons, Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—280 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Umzumbi s—43,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rubenfels s—4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7,960 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,200 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Acara s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, D B Petit and Co; 508 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,375 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 7,081 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Egypt s—500 tons Manganese ore, D B Lam and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 3.

451 RETURN ARMS.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-Quarters Office as early as possible.

B. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

◆

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 2.

COTTON.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	18,000	bales
Do. do. last year	13,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	......	
Do. to Continent	3,000	„

Spot Cotton—10·30 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May	9·71+06	First tone mutilated. Declined later partially under realization.
Do. do. July	9·77+10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May 9·95+05

Do. do. July 9·93+06

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

London and Liverpool telegrams not received.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs	1,700	Abbas	Dwarka	M Mackenzie
1 Bundle Rs	1,500	Porebunder.		
2 Bundles Rs	3,000	C Mandvie		
1 Bundle Rs	700	Koweit	do	M S Faraj
1 Bundle Gold Coins	6,985	Muscat	do	P Valabhdas
4 Bundles Sovs	3,360	Bunch	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	1,575			
Rupees	5,803			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [2ND APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.

Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „

Bank of Bombay ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „

Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 62 lacs up.

Exchange :—

Reuter does not advise the result of the Council Bill allotment and only occasional telegrams have got through to-day. A Bank reports that bills were allotted at 1s. 3 29-32 to a very small extent. The market has been dull all day. There are still several sellers at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand but Buyers are scarce. On the other hand, some Banks quote 1-32 lower. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29/32d. to 13 13d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d. to 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—60 days' sight	140 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	187 1/2

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady at Rs. 96 1-2 for cash and settlement. There has been very little doing and the considerable increase in the Bank of Bengal cash balance has, so far, had very little effect. Rates fell to Rs. 96 7-16 for the settlement at which small buyers are reported at the close.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·7
1st Settlement	„ 96·7

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is reported 1-16 down at 25 1-2 ready and 25 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the tone of the market is inclined to be weak. Ready bars were quoted at 66 11-16 ex-duty at opening but close 3-16 lower at 66 1-2 ex-duty. Forward bars are also lower and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	66	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	65	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices continue to advance, but the position of the market here remains much the same. Exporters both to Europe and Japan cannot follow the rise, as there are no fresh orders coming forward. A small business is doing in the bazaar chiefly in Bengals.

In ready cotton there is also little doing as holders are very stiff and daily advancing their prices which neither shippers nor mills are inclined to pay.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	264	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	208/9	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	208	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	199	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	196	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	200	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	189/90	„
Good Westerns	224	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	244	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·35	5·36	5·37	5·36	5·32
S.-O.	**O.-N.**	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	
5·26	5·21	5·18	5·17	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is flat and prices are giving way. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
April-May	„ 8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Apr.-May	Rs. 9 8 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat „	„ 10 5 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with only a very small demand. We quote :—

Muggy	Rs. 54 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	Rs. 56 8 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May Rs. 11 2 6 R. T.

Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready Apr.—May	Rs. 32 0 0
April-May „	„ 32 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 9 0 to Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Firm and advancing.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,370
India	61 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2

Mills :—

David	371 1/4
Kohinoor	720
Maneckji Petit	1,180

Presses—

New Mofussil	605

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	131
Colaba Land and Mill	1,005 X.D.
Marcks and Co.	131
Telephone Co.	38 3/4

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	111 1/2
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,713	bales.
Wheat	1,140	cwts.
Linseed	4,525	„
Rapeseed	10,509	„
Gingellyseed	3,172	„
Poppyseed	397	„
Groundnuts	410	„
Castorseed	7,377	„
Rice	1,184	„
Myrabollams	5,510	„
Cottonseed	19,798	„
Mowraseed	4,552	„
Gram	491	„
Joowar	1,312	„
Maize	nil	„

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

◆

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

The thirteen ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company in Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Procter Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The Chairman said:—In proposing the adoption of the Directors Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year 1907, which, having been circulated, I would ask you to take as read, I should like as usual, to supplement it with some further particulars of the traffic and progress of your line. When I addressed you last year I expressed the hope that our receipts for 1907 would be much the same as those for 1906, and I much regret that these anticipations have not been realised. I will deal with the traffic in detail and you will thus see how the receipts have been reduced. Although the receipts for 1906 were the largest on record, it is interesting to note that the increased facilities which your Agents got the Working Agency to grant at the beginning of last year, have resulted in a very large increase of passengers, the number having gone up from 67,137 to 775,119, and showing an increase of Rs. 26,000 in the earnings. This is very satisfactory and has fully justified the action of your Agents in pressing for these increased facilities for the travelling public.

As regards other traffic, decreases of Rs. 39,070 in food grains, Rs. 14,621 in oil-seeds, Rs. 8,122 in salt and Rs. 48,574 in grass, account for over a lakh in the reduced receipts. The decreases in food grains and grass were chiefly during the first six months and I think can be attributed to the absence of famine conditions. The decrease in oil-seeds was in the last half year and due to the partial failure of the rains. As regards prospects for the present year, I think we can look for increases in food grains and grass on account of the famine conditions now prevailing, but the receipts from cotton for the first half of the year will compare badly with former years. The traffic in timber and fire-wood is steadily increasing and I think we may look for improvement in this direction. At the moment, I am sorry to say, it is temporarily checked owing to the Working Agency, on account of the want of wagons, having raised the rates for this traffic during the busy season. I trust, however, the rates will shortly be reduced and the traffic resumed. For other traffic, the receipts will depend principally upon the coming monsoon and, in regard to that, I am not in any better position than yourselves to express an opinion.

As I mentioned to you last year, your Directors readily agreed to the reduced rates for coal, hoping that there would be a good traffic in this commodity. I regret these anticipations have so far not been fulfilled as, during the year under review, your line has only carried 3,091 tons of coal for the public, the receipts on which amounted to Rs. 4,384. We have carried a large quantity for the Loco. Department amounting to 21,737 tons but this is carried at a very cheap rate and the earnings only amounted to Rs. 30,519. I hope, however, this traffic will gradually increase and that next year I shall be able to report an improvement.

With regard to the matter of reduction of Goods rates, to which I referred at our last meeting, you will have seen from the Report that your Directors have agreed to the introduction on your line of the revised rates now in force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the condition that the exsisting rebate of 10 per cent. shall be increased to 45 per cent. if required to make up the dividend to 4 per cent. You will remember that this question of an increased rebate was a matter of correspondence between your Directors and the Government of India for many years, and I think it is a matter of sincere congratulation that we have at last obtained our desire. This enhancement of rebate practically ensures the dividend not going below 4 per cent and ought to considerably improve the value of your shares. It is not necessary to add much to what you have read in the Report, but I think you will agree with me that the placing of Rs. 48,000 Debentures at par was very satisfactory, considering the state of the money market at the time.

The following is the Director's report :—A satisfactory increase in the number of passengers carried will be noted and this your Directors think is due to the increased facilities afforded to the public, there being now two through trains running daily each way. The large falling off in receipts from goods traffic is much to be regretted and is mainly due to a decrease in grass, grain and fire-wood traffic. The increase in the weight is due to the large amount of coal carried for the Loco. Department at a very low rate. The net receipts of the Line for the first six months of the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,074, out of which your Directors declared an "ad interim" Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 10 per share, absorbing Rs. 2,50,000. For the latter six months the net receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 1,80,000 which added to the amounts carried forward from last year and the first six months of the present year, and after deducting expenses, including interest to debenture-holders, leaves a balance of Rs. 2,77,746-5-7 available for disposal, which your Directors propose to apply as follows :—I.—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1907 at the rate of 4 per cent per annum or Rs 10 per share, making 4 per cent for the 12 months, free of Income Tax, Rs. 2,50,000; II.—Income Tax, Rs. 16,229-8-11; III.—Bonus to company's office clerks, Rs. 500; IV.—Debentures (provision for discount on debentures issued) Rs 2,941-4-0 V.—Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 8,065-8-8—total Rs. 2,77,746-5-7. Reduction of good rates"—With reference to the statement made in their last Report, your Directors have to inform you that they have agreed to accept the revised rates and fares in force on the Main Line on the understanding that the existing rebate of 10 per cent. is increased up to 45 per cent of the gross earnings from interchanged traffic towards payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. The revised agreement is now before the Secretary of State for sanction and as this increase of rebate pratically secures a dividend of 4 per cent. your Directors trust you will consider it a satisfactory arrangement. Additional Capital :—In order to meet the demands of the Secretary of State for further capital required for additions and alterations to the line your Directors issued at par further Debentures to the extent of Rs. 48,000 out of the 10 lakhs sanctioned by Government in 1900 (of which 6 lakhs only were originally alloted) making the total debentures issued Rs. 6,48 000. As however these only realised Rs. 6,36,048-12-0 owing to the first Rs. 6,00,000 having been issued 2 per cent. below par provision will have to be made for this discount, viz. Rs. 11,951-5-0, and your Directors have thought it advisable to set aside Rs. 2,951-4-0 this year against this account, which they trust will meet with your approval.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. Rao Bahadoor Kilabhai Dulabhram, was re-elected a Director and the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed Auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The freight market at Karachi continues in the same depressed condition as reported last week, and there is no immediate prospect of any improvement.

◆

The Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, has received by telegram the following result of the Bank's working for the year ending 31st December last :—Dividend recommended on "A" & "B" Shares 6 per cent., free of Income Tax; to place £ 40,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing it up to £ 210,000 and £ 2,000 to credit of Officers' Pension Fund; carrying forward £ 24,600.

America, France, Germany, and Italy are said to be interesting themselves in the aeroplane fetes which are announced at Spa for July next, and many private owners have announced their intention of competing. The dates are July 12, 19, and 26, all Sundays, the competitions being a speed test in a given circular course, a speed test in a figure of eight, and a speed test of about 12 miles—ten times round the course.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—March 27, at Meerut, the wife of Capt. A. F. C. Williams, 31st Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 22, at Allahabad, Henry Browne, late of the Loco Department, E. I. Ry., aged 44 years.

GALLOWAY—March 24, at Dum Dum, after a very short illness, Captain William Cartmel Galloway, Ordnance Department.

HOWIE March 20, at Multan, of pleurisy, Louise Augusta, the dearly beloved wife of sergeant Instructor C. T. Howie, N.-W. Railway Volunteer Rifles, and second daughter of the late Sub-Conductor H. A. Roger's M. W. S., aged 28 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.

MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.

Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.

The above are prepared only by

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-32a 1-8a. Low water, 6 31m., 6-55a.

P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Graham's Building, 4-30 p.m.

The Orient Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Fort, 5 p. m.

Kashmir Mineral Company, meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Central India Mining Company, Home Street, Fort, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Dance, 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, April 4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Hindu Gymkhana, annual meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 1-8m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-35a.

Sunday, April 5—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 1-43m., 2-32a. Low water, 7-40m., 8 15a.

Monday, April 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-17m., 3-16a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-57a.

Tuesday, April 7.—Empire of India Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m, Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-53m., 4-5a. Low water, 8-54m. 9-51a.

Wednesday, April 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 3-24m., 5-3a. Low water, 9-38m., 11-35a.

A little fire is quickly trodden out
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

—*Henry VI.*

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Friday) at 10 30 o'clock, a. m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s s. "Kuzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Monday the 6th current. Correspondence for Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Professor J. Nelson Fraser's Lecture.—Last night, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Professor J. Nelson delivered a lecture on "Tennyson and his Poetry." There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. Fraser discoursed very eloquently on the poetry of the late Poet-Laureate. A vote of thanks to Mr. Fraser for his very interesting lecture terminated the proceedings.

Fatal Accident.—At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Babaji Ladu (35), a mill-hand. Last week the deceased was knocked down on the Kala Chowkey Road by a horse ridden by a Mahomedan boy who had lost control over the animal. He was taken to the hospital where he died subsequently from concussion of the brain. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A Book on Mahableshwar.—Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak, a Parsi merchant, has conferred a favour upon Gujerati readers by publishing a second edition of his book on Mahableshwar, which originally appeared in June 1889. The author had a great predilection for this hill sanitarium and having collected particulars about its history, wonderful views, bracing climate, the roads leading to it, etc., he published them nine years ago for the benefit of his religionists. The book contains interesting chapters on the scenery and general feature of the sanitarium, the routes leading to it, its beautiful climate, its water, trees, birds and wild beasts, the places worth visiting, with well executed photographs of the scenes described. It also gives a history of Pratabghad, Makranghad, and Kamalghad. It also refers to the Government buildings, the places of amusement, the hotels, the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Native General Library, and gives a general view of Panchgani. Mr. Katrak has written a simillar book on Khandalla in Gujerati, and the readers of both the works must doubtless feel thankful to the author for providing for them much interesting reading.

The official career of Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, I.M.S., C.I.E, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, terminated on Tuesday last. Colonel R. H. Benson, I.M.S., succeeds him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

◆

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

◆

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Gulam Hussain Alu Muraj.

Who bought the land in which the present Khoja Asbnasharee is situated? Cassum Nanjee.

Paid by subscription? Yes.

Continuing witness said there were two or three subscribers who have not seceded from the Aga Khan.

Questioned as to whether the amount collected was not 49,000 rupees, witness said it might be. Witness did not remember if there was a meeting held for the purpose in Jamatkhana. Witness subscribed at the time when the land was purchased. He did not remember if his brother had subscribed. Since he seceded he had not paid any money to the Khoja Jamatkhana; nor had he paid any "chandraki." He had not been kissing Aga Khan's hands. Witness said that he did not now consider the Aga Khan as his Moorshed. Before he had seceded he had considered Agra Khan as a Pir.

Did you ever in your life consider the Aga Khan as a person who can give you Savab? I did.

To the further question as to whether Aga Khan could give him Savab, witness replied in the negative.

PETTY WRANGLING.

Here for a few minutes a passage at arms took place between Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Inverarity. Mr. Inverarity asked witness whether during the whole of his life he looked upon Aga Khan as one who could give Savab. The question was interpreted and witness answered as stated above.

Mr. Bahadurji drew the attention of the Court that the question was not correctly interpreted. The question, he said, was, whether Aga Khan could give "Savab" and the effect of the interpretation was the witness considered Aga Khan as a person from whom he could get Savab.

Mr. Inverarity then asked the witness if he understood the drift of what Mr. Bahadurji had said.

Mr. Bahadurji said that it was an unfair question and he protested against the question being put at all. What he really said was that the first question put to the witness was not correctly interpreted.

Mr. Inverarity said that he knew perfectly well what his learned friend had said. Witness had taken the hint from Mr. Bahadurji and had changed his answer.

His Lordship said that Mr. Inverarity was justified in putting the question as to what the witness understood from Mr. Bahadurji's question.

Mr Bhadurji emphatically disowned having given any hint to the witness and he objected to the question as being unfair.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to take a note that witness after hearing what Mr. Bahadurji had said had changed his first answer.

Mr. Bahadurji said that if the note was to be taken, the words he uttered should also go on record.

His Lordship said that the case was one of great importance and he protested against petty wrangling.

Mr. Inverarity repeated that he was entitled to put the question. He submitted that witness had taken the hint from Mr. Bahadurji and had changed his answer.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that Mr. Inverarity was making a statement which was absolutely untrue.

Mr. Inverarity: I must ask my learned friend to be moderate in his language. I must ask him to withdraw the words. What Mr. Bahadurji said was absolutely incorrect. As other witnesses had done, this witness had taken the hint and had changed his answer.

Mr. Bahadurji said that as long as his learned friend would not conduct himself as he ought to do, he would repeat those words.

His Lordship then asked Mr. Inverarity to drop the question and to proceed with the case.

Continuing witness said that at that time he took him as Sayyid and then looking at him he would get Savab. He did not look upon Aga Khan as a Sayyid. Sayyid meant a descendent from Fatima.

You don't believe then that Aga Khan was a descendent of Fatima? No.

Witness said that he had not read the history of Shah Ismail and so he could not say if Aga Khan was a descendent of Shah Ismail. He had never heard that Hassan Ali was a descendent of Shah Ismail. So also with Ali Shah.

Why did you pay Chandraki to the Jamatkhana? because I am a member of the Jamat.

Did you pay it in any way in connection with Aga Khan.

Here his Lordship said that the witness had been fencing the question and that if he did not answer this question directly his Lordship would fine him 20 rupees. The witness was warned.

Did you pay it in connection with Aga Khan? No.

Continuing witness said that payments were made to Aga Khan on the occasion of his marriage as the spiritual head of the Community and that was the only occasion in which he made any payment. Witness said that according to Ashnasharee, Ali was not Allah. Witness did not know what was the occasion of the previous secessions. He did not remember if they were in the time of Hassan Ali or Ali Shah.

Have you heard of Dewji Jamal? Yes.

Did he secede? Yes.

Was he an Ashnasharee? He was.

Continuing witness said that he knew Allarakky. He was an Ashnasharee. He was a seceder, but witness could not say when he seceded. Before he seceded he was a follower of Aga Khan.

Was he not excommunicated in Hassan Ali's time because he became Ashnasharee? I do not remember. I will not swear to that.

Continuing witness said that he did not remember if D. Jamal was excommunicated in Hassan Ali's time. He died at Bandra but he was not buried there. His dead body was removed first to the burial ground at Bandra and then to the burial ground at Sonapur. Hassain Bhai Gulam Hussain was a Mukki when he was murdered His murderer Kila Khatu was buried in Sonapur burial ground.

Was a special burial ground purchased for the Khoja Ashnasharees about seven years ago? It was given by the Municipality.

Is Aga Khan for the time being known as the Sircar Saheb? No, he is known as Pir.

Do you know that accounts are kept in the Jamatkhana in the name of Sircar Saheb? I do not remember.

Continuing witness said that he did not remember whether his name was entered as Khoja Shiah Imami Ismaili.

Questioned as to whether he knew what Dharkana was, witness said he had heard of it and he did not know the meaning of it. He did not remember if followers from distant parts came to see Aga Khan. Witness said that he had received a summons.

The Judge: What is your annual income.

The witness: I receive monthly 1,100 rupees as rent besides the income from my business.

What income tax do you pay? I pay Rs. 206-10 in respect of rent, but I do not now remember what I pay in connection with my business.

Continuing witness said there was no difference between the present Aga Khan and other Sayyids. He would treat all the descendants of Fatima alike.

Questioned as to whether any mention was made about the twelve Imams in the Koran, witness said that he can read the Arabic character of the Koran but he cannot understand it. In the Gujerati translation which he read he had not come across those names.

Some of the seceders had gone back to Aga Khan. Do you know? I do not remember.

Do you know of Alibhay Jumma Damjee? I do not remember.

Do you know Ismailbhay Jivraj? I do not know.

Continuing witness said that five, ten or twenty-five might have returned, but he did not remember who they were.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji?

Did you ever look into the Jamatkhana books? No.

You were asked about the excommunication of Allarakky and others? Do you know anything of your personal knowledge?—I don't remember.

If any one was excommunicated, do you know the reason? I do not know.

Before you seceded, were you Agakhani? I was in the Agakhani tola.

Continuing witness said that he had no personal knowledge of any one of the previous secessions. He did not regard Aga Khan as the person who could give Savab (salvation). The Sayyids were the descendants of Fatima and by seeing their faces he said "our souls or hearts would be pleased." There was difference between the Savab that he would get by looking at the face of Aga Khan and by reading the Koran.

The Judge: What are the different kinds of Savab?

The witness: If we give food for a poor man, that is one kind of Savab.

Any other kind of Savab? When we give Khums (1/5 of the income to a Sayyid,) that would be a Savab.

Any other?—Paying 2 1/2 parts of the income to a Fakir was another mode of getting Savab.

The Judge: What is the value of these Savabs?

The witness: I do not know. If God accepts that as a Savab, we get the reward.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

The Question of Conversions.

◆

Yesterday in the High Court, the Parsi Panchayet Trusts case, between Sir D. M. Petit and others, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the President, and his four colleagues on the Trust Board, was further proceeded with, before the Special Bench consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Shamsh-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi was further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Witness said, that Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana had translated Dr. Geiger's book of "Zarathushtra in the Gathas," in 1897. At page 24, on the strength of Yasna 28, para. 5, the Doctor was stated to have observed, that the conversion of infidels was regarded as a sacred obligation. Looking, however, to the text and the translation of the passage in the Sacred Books of the East, witness was of opinion that the remark was not justified. Only three or four hours before the "Navjot," or investiture of the sacred insignias, was performed on Mrs. Sonabai R. D. Tata, the French lady, on 8th February 1903, witness had written a letter to the papers, in which he had given his own personal opinion; but had not dwelt upon the proper texts of the Avesta. Witness was never consulted on the point. His letter was written from a religious and an abstract point of view; not from the standpoint of social considerations or circumstances. He stated, there was no objection to an investiture; but it must not cause any harm to the interests of the community. Under proper restrictions such admissions could be had. Owing to the state of things disclosed, witness was of opinion that the admission of every convert must do harm to the cause of the community. On 22nd February 1903, witness also wrote a letter to Mr. Rustomji Dossabhoy Sethna, since deceased, which was a similar one to the above, and in which he had advocated the framing of rules and regulations, for the imposition of such restrictions, as might be adjudged necessary, in view of the altered times, conditions, and place, relating to the social status of the community. The "Rast Goftar" Parsi weekly represented new ideas; the "Satya Mitra," another Parsi weekly, was changing. At times, Mr. Mansookh, the Editor of "Satya Mitra" was an exponent of advanced ideas; such as, a Parsi was at liberty to take to himself three wives; there were other such instances. In 1882, the year of the admission of the Mazagon cases into Parsiism, Mr. Mansookh wrote an article in his paper, stating that since the times of the ancient Iranian Kings proselytism had fallen into disuse, and had become absolute for hundreds of years. Vol. 24, S.B.E., page 171, para. 67, stated, there were conversions of Hindus in the time of Zoroaster; missionaries wandered from A-rum to convert Hindus.

Witness was then examined at length on the point whether the Emperor Akbar of India, who was a Mahomedan potentate, embraced Zoroastrianism at the instance of Meherji-Rana, a learned Parsi priest from Navsari, or not. Akbar died in 1605: he put on the Sudreh, just the same as he had put on the Hindu and even Christian insignias. There was a popular ballad, stating, that "the very wise man Meherji-Rana, was God's true servant: Akbar-king put on the Sudreh, witness the religion's display." Meherji-Rana was rewarded with a Jaghir at Ghelkhari, near Navsari. This was mentioned in the Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. IX, part 2, page 190. The late Poet Laureate Tennyson of Great Britain in his "Dream" called Akbar a Zoroastrian; but that did not mean conversion. On this point, witness was questioned from his book, from Blochmann and from Badaoni, historians of the time.

Witness was then examined on Stavorivus' and Lord Valentia's Books of Travel, and on Dr. R Drummond's Illustrations (1808), in all of which descriptions about Paris existed. The first named author, in pages 511-512, stated about customs prevailng amongst the Parsis of his time: one of which was, killing a Parsi man who had revived, and come out of the Tower of Silence; the other was the washing of the bodies of the Parsi-dead. There was no instance known to the witness about the first point; it was only a superstitious belief. On the second point, it might be that the writer was right. This author had given a description of the inside of the Tower of Silence; this was pure imagination and fabrication. H. G. Briggs' History of the Parsis, and other works, were referred to to prove that "Parsis" and "Zarthustrians" were synonimous terms. Dr. Wilson's work on Parsi religion, and Professor Jackson's works were referred to with a similar object. Witness did not agree with the statements of Thevenot and Ogilby, quoted in the Gazetteer, that the Parsi emigrants in India had forgotten their Iranian descent and origin; Revayets and other books were extant in refutation of this unfounded statement.

Witness said, that in 1865, (and even some years before,) the Panchayet died, owing to the Parsi Matrimonial Courts Act coming into force. Some years before 1865 the matter of the Act was discussed. The twelve members of the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution were also known as "Panchayets." Circulars of the Parsi Panchayet, who exercised social functions, had ceased after 1862. In the beginning of the last century the word Panchayet was not used as denoting the Anjuman; but the word Anjuman was used to denote the Panchayet. From the tenor of the documents, witness said, that the general form of address "Panchayetna Adhikari," did not necessarily mean managers of the Panchayet, but the Panchayets themselves.

The hearing was adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

◆

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences at 10-30 A.M. to-day. The calendar is comparatively a heavy one, there being committed for trial twenty cases, implicating twenty-eight prisoners, twelve of whom are Hindus and sixteen Mahomedans. Seven of the cases have been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, six by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, five by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate; and two by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. There are two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and one of each of the following offences—murder; voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery; wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt; kidnapping; rioting and voluntarily causing greivous hurt; exposing a newly-born child; attempt to commit murder; voluntarily causing greivous hurt; housebreaking by day; causing mischief by fire; and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Abdulali Kikabhoy, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for dishonestly receiving stolen property and forgery.
2. Abdul Satar Shaik Hoosain, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft in a building.
3. Shivram Soma, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft in a building.
4. Purshotum Praggi, committed by Mr. Dracup, for causing mischief by fire.
5. Luxman Mahadoo, committed by Mr Dracup, for theft.
6. Papa Narain, committed by Mr. Aston, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
7. Raoji Bapaji, committed by Mr. Aston, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
8. Vithoo Mankoji, committed by Mr. Dracup, for theft.
9. Roopchand Shanoo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for attempting to commit theft.
10. Ameer Ballabhoy, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft.
11. Abdul Aziz Sarwar, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft in a building and voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.
12. Chhagan Dhanji, committed by Mr. Aston, for house-breaking by day.
13. Tanoobai woman, committed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, for exposing a newly-born child.
14. Wazir Mahomed and seven other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Dastur, for rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, being members of an unlawful assembly.
15. Ismail Mahomed and Usman Gani, committed by Mr, Dastur, for kidnapping, etc.
16. Gulzadar Nawazkhan, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
17. Narayan Vithoo, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft
18. Banoo woman, committed by Mr. Aston, for murder.
19. Bhagie woman, committed by Mr. Dracup, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and also for exposing a newly born child.
20. Naseer Abdulla, committed by Mr. Dastur, for wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt to compel restration of property.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" April 2.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishnu Vithal Kamat, on return to duty, to be Subordinate Judge, Sirsi.

Mr Ramchandra Raoji Sane, Subordinate Judge, Sirsi, to be Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot.

Mr Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, to be Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, displacing Mr M K Nadirshah.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount specified against their names:—

Mr Vishnu Vithal Kamat, Subordinate Judge's Court, Sirsi	Rs. 50
Mr Ramchandra Raoji Sane, Subordinate Judge's Court, Bagalkot	Rs. 100
Mr Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, Subordinate Judge's Court, Muddebihal	Rs. 100

Mr Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia, B A, (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Additional Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, is confirmed as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, vice Mr C W D'Gama, retiring.

Mr S B Upasani, B A, LLB, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side.

Mr N D Gharda, BA, LLB, to act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

Mr Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Mr Vinayak Tilak.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Agabeg, Alexander J; Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L M & S; Bhagvandas Narotumdas; Chunilal Dharam-das Sariya, L M & S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M & S, Civil Surgeon, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the date of relief.

The appointment of Mr Anandrao Appaji Rajphatak of Pabal as a Conciliator in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District, at his own request.

Mr Mahadev Vithal Gholap, residing at Pabal, is appointed, with effect from the 15th April to be a Conciliator under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Rel of Act, 1879, within the limits of the Sirur Taluka in the Poona District vice Mr Anandrao Appaji Rajphatak resigned.

The appointment of Mr Martand Jayawant Nakhate as a Conciliator in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, cancelled at his own respect.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chhotalal Dahyabhai Daru, B A, First Assistant Master, Telang High School, Godhra, was in charge of the office of the Head Master of the School, in addition to his own duties, from 21st to 29th January 1908, both days inclusive.

Mr Hormasji Ardeshir Vakil B A, L L B, admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The District Judge of Poona has granted Mr Vishnu Parashram Raverkar, Subordinate Judge of Junnar, privilege leave on half pay from 23rd March to 1st April both days inclusive, with permission to affix it to the Shimga Holidays.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Bhagwat, Karkun, Sub-Judge's Court, Rahuri, to be Nazir and Clerk of the Court, Karjat, vice Mr. Balvant Nanaji Vedmani retiring.

Mr. Laxman Hari Kolgaonkar is appointed Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Vita vice Mr. Bhikaji Govind Desai retired with effect from the 1st April.

Messrs J R Jokhagar and G G Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, in the 24th March.

Mr Shankar Keshav Sathe, District Deputy Collector, delivered over and Mr F G H Anderson, ICS, Assistant Collector, received charge of the Western Sub-Division, Poona, on the 19th March.

The undermentioned employes in the Revenue Department in the Poona District have passed the Subordinate Departmental Examination held on the 25th September. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—

Mr Eknath Gopal Kulkarni; Mr Narhar Anant Thakar; Mr Kashinath Daji Mandke; Mr Martand Anant Wadekar; Mr Raghnath Laksman Jogleker; Mr Ganesh Balwant Pandit; Mr Abaji Sitaram Deshpande; Mr Pralhad Raghunath Kakde; Mr Gopal Bapuji Khale.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

◆

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice and The Hon Mr Justice Batchelor)

After the Appellate side work is over.

For Arguments as to costs.

1502—Payne and Co—B i Ruttonbai widow vs The Fraser Ice Ld and others Thakordas and Co.

Ap eal for hearing and final disposal.

1413—Mansukhlal J and R Gungabai and others vs Kesrondas Dharamsee and other Craigie L and P

14 08—Bicknel M and R Hunsraj Magilal and others vs Bai Nanji widow and others Khunderao D and M

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice.)

After Appeal Court work is over.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Bigelow G W and Co—Hoji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal

Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others—Craigie, L and O

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

At 11-30 a m.

For Judgment

77 06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others J B Vakil

For Consent decree

1408—Nanu H and Co—Abdool Habib Motan vs Moosa Ebrahim and another M B Chothia

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1908.

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

WHEN we see a treatise on medicine we may be pretty sure that it is written by a doctor and for doctors to read; works on engineering or banking are produced by engineers or bankers for their professional brethren; but who writes books on agriculture? Your author may be tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, or apothecary; but ploughboy never. The last of these may be a genius, but is not a man of letters, and if he discards the plough for the pen he produces poetry or philosophy, but not a manual of agriculture. Just imagine Robert Burns discoursing on manures! It is therefore, we affirm, quite in keeping with the natural order of things that Sir F. A. Nicholson, K. C. I. E., should write a book on Agriculture in Japan and that polite people who hardly know a plough from a harrow should read it. And it well repays reading by all interested in Indian agriculture or politics. Western analogies when applied to India are often misleading; but in Japan we have a country whose agricultural conditions at once suggest a strong likeness and a violent contrast to those prevailing here. A vast body of small holders tilling their lands by hand, unaided by machinery and destitute of capital, suggests India.—a thorough-going agricultural organisation gladly accepted by the cultivators and in a large measure run by themselves is an ideal at which India might well aim, and indeed is aiming. To come to figures we find that in Japan the average holding per family is two and a half acres; 55 per cent. of the agricultural families cultivating less than two acres apiece, and only 15 per cent. having holdings over 3 3/4 acres. In view of the extreme minuteness of these holdings we are not surprised to hear that the whole countryside resembles a huge garden, not an inch of which is wasted. The culture is most intense. Tillage and manure, strenuous spade labour and the utilization of all waste are the secrets which enable the land to support so vast a rural population, and to pay the taxes demanded. And it is worth while noting the extent of these latter. The Government land-tax and local rates together represent an average which in Indian currency comes to Rs. 9-3-0 per acre, excluding war-tax and other enhancements. Nor do the cultivator's liabilities end there. He pays, in addition, tobacco tax amounting to Rs. 5-8 per family; salt tax, 8 annas a head; liquor tax, Rs. 2 a head; and rural house tax, Rs. 9 a house.

Thus the average family of five persons cultivating the average area of 2½ acres pays no less than Rs. 50 a year in normal taxation. This burden is supported only by the excellence of the cultivation which produces a very large yeild per acre, by the most frugal living on the part of the peasants, and last but not least by a constant rainfall well distributed over the year. This part of the book should prove instructive reading to students of analogous Indian problems. But it is with a feeling of relief that we turn from a recital of the burdens of the Japanese peasant to a consideration of his skill. There is nothing mysterious in his procedure; he simply earns his living by the sweat of his brow. And this embodies a truth of general application. We read periodically of some marvellous discovery which is going to revolutionise agriculture and make the farmer a rich man; a botanical monstrosity, let us say, which claims to double the normal yield of a particular crop; or we are advised to feed ourselves in tapioca and our cattle on prickly pear and so to save a fortune, and to dispense with manure by means of inoculating the soil with nitrogen-forming bacilli. Such ideas find much favour with the arm-chair farmer and the *gobe-mouche* of the scientific world; but the peasant smiles sadly at them. What he wants to be shown is how to make the most of the resources at his command; and it is in this direction that our author's remarks are most instructive. There are hardly any plough-cattle in Japan, so the peasant breaks up his land by hand. He is always busy digging, trenching, pulverising, ridging and what not. The fine tilth thus produced gives his crops every chance and retains every drop of rain. He is a past master in the art of interculture and mulching. He keeps his soil open and he keeps it clean. And where does the Japanese peasant get his manure from? He owns no cattle so he has no farmyard manure and he cannot afford to buy artificials. He just uses what we may term the contents of the sweeper's tin, to its utmost limit and to its fullest advantage. Our author has such delicate susceptibilities that he refrains from naming the substance, and denotes it by the symbol X. In a work on agriculture this sensitiveness appears to be somewhat misplaced, and reminds us of the days when Miss Tox had to talk of the "limbs" of a chair because the word "legs" was so very indelicate.

Applying the lesson to India Sir F. Nicholson estimates that this country loses thirty millions sterling annually by neglect to use the human product for manure. Here is a drain of wealth on which we would ask contemplation; for the Indian practice is not only wasteful in the extreme, but is also most insanitary. We do not propose to dilate on this theme, but strongly recommend the book to all interested in Indian agriculture. It may be obtained from the Madras Government Press for one rupee. Granted that strenuous labour is the lot of the cultivator, he may just as well use it to the best advantage. There are those who tell us that the Indian peasant is too lazy to do this, too poor to do that, too prejudiced to do the other; but we have a shrewd idea that he is ready enough to adopt any ideas in which he can see a safe profit; perhaps not at once, but after a little experience. The present volume is a storehouse of such ideas.

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HYDERABAD MINT. INFORMATION has reached us that Captain McCormick, who acted for some time as Mint Master of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Colonel Cordue, has been appointed to the office of Mint Master of H. H. Nizam's Mint at Hyderabad, which is the most practical move that could have been made to place the currency affairs of the Hyderabad State on a sound and efficient basis. We advocated this measure of reform in our issue of the 27th November last, and whoever is responsible for adopting it deserves the commendation of all well-wishers of the Premier State in the British Indian Empire. That matters should have been allowed to drift into the condition of chaos which is exemplified by the fact that nothing short of a Commission of Inquiry had to be appointed to disentangle the meshes of mal-administration that eventuated in the loss of some lakhs of rupees, is in itself a voluble commentary on the inefficiency and disorder that have apparently reigned supreme, the more so that the Commission has found it difficult to make a pronouncement on the evidence that has been recorded by it. But, whatever the cause, there is one fact patent in the result, which is, that the system of Mint Administration has been, to use a mild expression, bad. That it could have been better does not relieve those concerned of the charge of ignorance or of neglect of duty in the alternative. In the former category, it does not necessarily follow that the general Financial Administration has been bad, though, by the axiom of the chain being tested by its weakest link, there is room for apprehension that things might, under different circumstances, have been better in the domain of Finance; while in the latter category there are tangible grounds for the conclusion that the ignorance that has predominated in the supervision of Mint affairs at Hyderabad has been of an unpardonable description. Some one is obviously to blame, and if that some one is an official who had been accredited by the Government of India as the person best fitted to perform certain specific functions in the Hyderabad State and to receive emoluments therefor from the coffers of that State, then it behoves the Government of India to cause a thorough inquiry to be made, by an independent Committee composed of high British officials, to ascertain the causes and not only the effects, but their direction. It would appear, in abstract, that a large sum of money has disappeared; and the duty devolves on the authorities concerned to locate the deficit or default. Until this is done, ugly rumours will run current—indeed, they are now current—which have received considerable impetus by the fact that the Mint Commission held its enquiries *in camera!* During the past two or three decades, all sorts of charges have been levelled at the State's Native Financiers and various Residents at the Court of His Highness the Nizam have essayed to reform the Administration. In 1897, a portentous document was drawn up by the then Comptroller General, which professed to be a complete exposition of the defects of the Financial Administration, ascribed to certain State officials—indeed, one item in that account was very disingenuously, though not directly, laid at the door of the Nizam himself, as an item of reckless extravagance. When, however, the accounts and report were analysed, it was shewn that the causes were attributable to other circumstances than those detailed or suggested. So seriously was the direction of that report regarded that His Highness, on his own initiative, appointed a Committee of the leading Nobles of the State to dissect it—the "Majlis-i-Oomrah" was the name given to that Committee; and though they were properly and regularly constituted, it was asserted that influences were brought to bear that stifled their efforts to expose the facts. With these incidents fresh in the minds of a large number of persons who have watched the succession of events in the administration of Hyderabad—the players and the many parts they have played—a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Hyderabad Mint—an inquiry held with open doors—is a duty that devolves very imperatively on those with whom rests the responsibility for imparting to the Administration the units—or any one of them—which have made the scandal of to-day a possibility, and it is to be hoped that no false conceptions of British prestige will operate against the necessary steps being adopted to clear the debris that has been created.

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AMATEUR MARKSMEN. IN view of the death of the Volunteers, who have given themselves a military funeral, much interest is added to the work of the military correspondent of a Home contemporary, who has been at pains to find out the effect of the campaign in favour of making rifle shooting a national pastime. It should be well understood that this does not date only from the institution of rifle clubs in the towns and larger villages. The first body formed for the purpose, and really the parent association of all the small rifle clubs, was the National Rifle Association at Bisley, which was formed in 1860 immediately after the commencement of the great volunteer movement of those days. The Association held its first meeting upon Wimbledon Common in that year, and so may be said to be but the offspring of the volunteer movement. At that time the enrolled strength of the new civilian soldiers, our Volunteers, was about 120,000 of all ranks. The total entries for the various competitions in 1860 was 1,314 all-comers: of these some 594 were Volunteers. For the Queen's Prize there were 290 entries. It was won by Private E. Ross. The total value in prizes was £1,200. In 1861, when the Volunteer force had gained in numbers and official recognition, there were 601 entries for the Queen's Prize, and the general entries—all matches—were 2,855. From thence onward the National Rifle Association, working with and under the approval of the War Office, have continued to foster and encourage rifle shooting in every proper manner. Whilst doing this by encouraging competitions and practice at suitable ranges, they have also sought to assist inventors and others to improve both the rifles and the ammunition. For that purpose they have donated £2,354 in prizes. And to promote efficient marksmanship, such as is of the highest value under service conditions, as snap-shooting, disappearing and moving targets, riding, cycling, marching, and shooting, they have awarded in the years gone by £42,000 in prize money. Towards the encouragement and betterment of ordinary bull's-eye marksmanship they have awarded a total of £437,000, a really huge sum. Nor are these all, for £5,700 has been granted for revolver shooting. Last year the numerical strength of the Volunteer force was about a quarter of a million and the total entries at the last Bisley meeting were 55,286. Large as these figures are they do not represent the number of first class marksmen in the Volunteers, for the majority are quite unable to spare the time or the necessary expenses to attend the meeting. But to-day the National Rifle Association is endeavouring to extend its sphere of influence to reach those who are unable or unwilling to become Volunteers by helping in the formation of miniature rifle clubs. This has undoubtedly been a great help to the volunteer movement. The veriest tyro can appreciate the fact that the use of a miniature rifle is not the same as of one of full size, and the step from the miniature to the full range rifle is, for most, the step from the civilian to the Volunteer. The Volunteers are no more and Territorialists have taken their place, and it is worth while to consider how the new force and the National Association will agree. Colonel Crosse, Secretary of the National Association, was interviewed recently, and he presumed that the Territorial Army organisation and the Association could work as smoothly and harmoniously together as has been all along the case with the Volunteers, for though with a different name the Territorials are but the Volunteers, and it is the administration, not the duties or principles at stake, which has been changed. Since rifle shooting is one of the most important duties of the Territorialists, and a knowledge of it desirable for every citizen, it is to be hoped that the Association will be able to continue with equal success the work which it has done so well in the past.

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THE KAISER'S AID TO TURKEY. THE news that the English proposals, with reference to the Macedonian troubles, have been set aside by the Concert of Powers reminds us once more that Turkey, in spite of its corruption and extortion, is still a factor in matters that deal with the future of the near East. Plain and straightforward as was the enunciation of British policy recently made by Sir Edward Grey, the concert of powers prefer to play into the hands of Turkey, rather than risk allowing England to benefit, as she always does, by an orderly and well-policed country. Chaos and anarchy are tolerated by the Powers; by Germany, it is suggested, because it knows that order will mean gain to British prestige and increased prosperity to the Balkan States. Thus it is possible for the Sultan to laugh in his sleeve at the efforts of England to emancipate and improve these unfortunate countries that border on European Turkey. And the foiling of the attempt to save Macedonia is one of those cunning subterfuges of Abdul Hamid which have been characterised as "The Turkish Diplomatic Triumphs over England." We might regard these Ottoman efforts as amusing and clever moves in the field of diplomacy were it not that they have a serious effect upon the Moslem populations that look to Stamboul for the signs of the times. It is because we have to keep up our lines of communication and safe conduct through these regions of trouble to our great Indian dependencies that every movement of the Sultan has to be watched with cat-like vigilance. And there is no doubt that for the present Abdul Hamid has scored a victory inasmuch as he has diverted the stream of Macedonian matters into the mid-current of European politics. This is always his clever way: to entangle questions of reform within the confines of his own Empire with the wider issues of European peace. And that on this occasion the Moslem press in Egypt is alive to his success has been shown by the articles in the Native press on the proposed statue in honour of the late Kamel Pasha. These organs declare that the Sultan, in conjunction with the Kaiser, has broken up the combination of the Powers. *El Garida* concludes a sensational article with the assurance that the "Ottoman Empire has gained a brilliant political victory without boasting or fanfaronade. Had England won the victory, whatever its importance, she would have certainly noised her triumph abroad; we have not forgotten the Akabah incident." "Whose then was the hidden hand that aided the Sultan in this conflict?" asks *El Garida* and answers it thus:—"It was that of the Ogre of Europe who spreads terror in England, compelled to increase her fleets to guard herself against his threats. It was he by whose orders France dismissed her Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to whom Austria rendered a shadow's obedience at the Conference of Algeciras. He, the friend of the Sultan and the Moslems, who is said to have counselled Russia to make war upon Japan. . . the German Kaiser—the bugbear of the British Press, which can discuss nothing but the dangers England incurs through his contrivance. Finally we must allude to a fact frequently mentioned by those who are best acquainted with political secrets. We refer to the existence of a secret offensive and defensive alliance between the Ottoman and the German Empires, by the terms of which, in case of war between Germany and England, Turkey would aid the former Power by the invasion of Egypt with a view to its conquest. We have seen this suggested in the most important British reviews. If this alliance really exists, the support rendered to Turkey by Germany during the Macedonian conflict is its first-fruit." Whatever may be the interpretation of these remarks, whether the article is a purely financial move on the part of *El Garida*, or is the statement of solid truth, it must be remembered that this organ has always hitherto been identified with moderation. And that it should have had to bid for popularity in this way shows very significantly what are the sympathies of the majority of educated Moslems in the Near East.

H. M. THE KING has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay.

H. E. THE VICEROY and his party had a grand day's sport yesterday in Singpore Koh, Gwalior State. Three tigers, one panther and one sambhar stag were bagged, and another tiger was very badly wounded and would probably be found to-day.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Vakamiya Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 31st ultimo.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the homeward Mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived Aden at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 1st April 1908.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental", with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday the 2nd April 1908.

PRECAUTIONS are being taken against the spread of small-pox among the coolies on the Tea gardens, of the Dooars, in Calcutta.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" sailed from Karachi for Trieste on the morning of the 1st instant.

MR. F. DEVSBURY has arrived at Madras and has taken charge of the office of Registrar of the Madras University.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Yeboshi Maru" left Singapore for Colombo yesterday. The same Company's steamer "Moyori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay yesterday.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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[BY A FREE LANCE.]

THE BEST AND THE REST. LAST week I delivered myself at some length with regard to the Orient Club and various racial topics. It was necessary to do so because these questions are being shoved into an undue and an unhealthy prominence. The same questions really occur within each particular race as well as between the races themselves. Complaint is made by the native races of aloofness (is this a word?) on the part of the Europeans; it is equally made by some of the Europeans against others. Even so small a community as the English community of Bombay has its sets and cliques. Such things are inevitable. Much larger and much smaller places than Bombay alike have their best set, who don't know the rest, and the rest who will do very much to even get a hold on the fringe of the best set. Whether the social distinctions between Europeans in Bombay are founded on any sound basis would require many columns to elucidate. But the fact is that they are there and the only persons who may safely ignore them are the bigwigs. It has always struck me that one of the very special advantages of being a bigwig was that you could know any one you pleased, quite apart from their social position. The bigwig, as it were, carries his friends with him. I sometimes wonder whether he fully appreciates this privilege.

SNOBBISHNESS. Now India is peculiarly a country where it is easy to get rid of snobbishness, and in the districts and smaller stations it is to a very large extent done. But what of a place like Bombay? Is Bombay, I mean British Bombay, snobbish? I confess I would like to start a correspondence on this subject. We should get such wonderfully divergent views. Frankly it is a question far too dangerous for me to answer, and yet it is so very interesting and amusing. A friend of mine says the place is full of snobs, but I have considered carefully his complaint and come to the conclusion that his real grievance is that he has not succeeded in gaining admission to the charmed circle of snobs, which he so much desires. He says there are official snobs, professional snobs, and ordinary commercial snobs. He says he sees a lot of people putting on side in Bombay and he simply cannot understand why. My reply to him is that he will see the same thing everywhere. He says he does not understand why belonging to the Yacht Club should confer a cachet. To this I reply that he does not understand everything. He says that he does not understand the prestige attached to Malabar Hill. I answer him by reminding him of his youth and the proximity of Government House. He says that it seems to him that the important thing is to put a really high valuation on oneself, and there I am sure he is right.

ASSURANCE. There is no doubt that India is a place where a good opinion of oneself and plenty of assurance will carry one a long way. We are so very anxious (and this is true) to treat every exile in this country of exiles as a distinct addition to the society of exiles, that if a fellow comes and declares himself to be accomplished or charming, we do not meet him with a critical stare. We say rather—"By Jove, are you? What luck, and what an acquisition you will be!" And it really takes us quite a long time to discover that he is neither accomplished nor charming, and then just because of the candour of our reception is our judgment the more severe. But it is our habit to believe almost everything newcomers tell us about themselves until they discredit the information they give us. Then we set them down as very particular fools to attempt to deceive such frank and honest folk as ourselves. But we are very slow in India to condemn and, as it seems to me, over-ready to praise. It is quite right to put a high opinion on oneself: all that Anglo-Indian society asks is that it shall be done tactfully, and without unnecessary baldness. Of course it is quite best to get some third party to act as one's trumpeter and there are not a few dear folk on the look out to fill the position. The billet is a good one. because one may find one-self the only and original trumpeter of a celebrity. It is delightful to be able to say of one of the successful additions to society—"yes, he or she came in under my wing." And if the celebrity turns out to be no celebrity, it does not matter very much after all. It is easy to disengage onself gracefully from the encumbrance.

GOOD SORTS. India ought to be, and to a large extent is, the country where you take a man or woman just as you find them. You do not enquire who their grandparents were; you say,—we are all exiles, and this particular exile is a good sort (male or female). It is possible that sometimes, in following out this excellent idea, people who have neither birth nor social attractiveness to recommend them, arrogate to themselves positions far beyond their deserts. You can observe this in Bombay, and it is only possible because of the intense good nature of Anglo-Indian Society. But the keynote to our society in India is not official, commercial, or professional positions, but just the extent to which one is or is not a good sort. Your monthly pay may be small and you may not even be mentioned in one of the precedence lists, but if you are a good sort these things won't stop you in the least. But you must be a good sort, official position will carry you a certain length even if you are not a good sort. So will money, even if you are a fool. A motor car is not without its advantages in this respect. But it is the good sort who alone finds a high and permanent position among his fellow countrymen in this land of exile. And it seems to me that I hear someone asking—what is this being a good sort, you talk of? The question is a fair one and not altogether easy to answer concisely, and yet the thing may be done. We have a way in India of describing certain men as "Pukka Sahibs." It is just the same thing as calling them good sorts, and it is quite independent of their financial or official position. I propose to ask myself—what are the qualities that lead us to speak of certain men as Pukka Sahibs or good sorts?

WHO THEY ARE? Well the first and, as it seems to me, the most important characteristic of the good sort is that he takes other men precisely as he finds them. He does not judge them by their social position, by their riches, by their birth, by any initials they may be privileged to add to their names, but rather by those qualities in them which appear to entitle them to a place in the class to which he himself belongs. The good sort expects to find more gold than base metal in the world, and I think, on the whole, his expectations are not disappointed. Then another very important and very beautiful feature in the character of the good sort is his attitude towards women. In the main he has a tremendous respect for them, and he treats them all, good and bad alike, with the utmost courtesy. He holds that every woman, be she good or bad, is entitled to his help. He never judges any woman, because being a good sort, he recognises that he can never know enough of them, to entitle him to sit in judgment. He remembers his mother and his sisters and he looks kindly upon women. He can look at a lady as a gentleman should, and I fear there are not enough who do. Lastly, because he is a Pukka Sahib and a good sort, he will never lie to or deceive a woman, and he will never help her down the hill, should she appear to be going that way.

A CHARITABLE MAN. A good sort is necessarily a charitable man. It is his pleasure to think the best rather than the worst of other men. He is continually anxious to find excuses for what appear to be the faults of others, and he is never so happy as when he is helping lame dogs over stiles. He has a big heart and he will stand by any poor devil, just because he is a poor devil. His motto is—'Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner.' He recognises that his own good fortune in life is the pleasure of God and finds in himself no superior merits to less unfortunate men. He does not worry himself half so much about what other people think of him as about what he thinks of himself. He knows that the approbation of the public is nothing if he is self-condemned. So also if in his heart he knows he has played the game, he does not care a little but what any one else thinks. Fortified with these principles, he is not afraid of anyone or anything, and does not go through life wondering what people are saying or thinking of him. Lastly, he does not pretend to believe doctrines on theories which he does not practise.

EXILE AND UNANIMITY. These are some of the attributes of the good sort, and in India it is remarkable now many men are possessed of many or all of them. There are, I am sure, proportionately far more good sorts in the East than in the West. It is due partly to the broadness of mind engendered by contact with people and ideas foreign to the land of our birth; partly also to the feeling of camaraderie existing among a small band of exiles, living in and ruling a land of millions. Our hold on India is not so much due to the sword as to the number of good sorts there are among the Englishmen here. And there are so many just because the occasion calls for them. The most fatal thing for England's rule in India would be the introduction of the petty ideas and manners of English suburban life into our midst, and the snobbery that worries itself about social position and presumes upon a place in the catalogue of precedence is the best friend of that menace. I am no believer in Cosmopolitan movements now—whatever their value may be in centuries to come,—but Englishmen shoulder to shoulder, whatever badge of rank or wealth the shoulder may wear, is surely the only watchword for those whose hopes and aspirations depend upon British rule. And snobbery is the worst and most fatal disease that can attack our supremacy. When a few have to hold their end up against millions they cannot afford to have any cancer within. In the districts, where the sense of exile probably weighs stronger upon the Englishmen, this need of sympathy and unanimity is more fully recognised. It is in a big town like Bombay where the number of Europeans makes the sense of exile less strong, that it is in danger of being forgotten. But whether we be in Bombay or the jungles of Kanara, we are none the less exiles and our only hope is a united front and the subordination of individual differences to the general welfare.

THE TRAMWAYS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad, indeed, to see that the Tramway Company has introduced new cars which have many excellent features. I was the first to criticise adversely in your paper the cars introduced with the introduction of electrical propulsion. I urged the extreme importance of lightness, bringing prominently forward the engineering fact that the impact of colliding force is in direct ratio to mass. This massiveness has disappeared. This disappearance is all the more desirable in view of the fact that the population here is recognised to be the densest in the world. The inconvenience, the flight of steps involved, in consequence of the platform, accommodating seats being high, inflicting hardship and misery to ladies, has equally vanished.

The Company has raised the cry as being saddled with expenses while discussing the question of providing classes. In its own interest it should study economy. It maintains a costly service in the Engineering Department. To say that skilled labour is not available is to ignore the fact. I had the good fortune to inspect the electrical installations set up by Indian firms, and engineered by Indians, and I was glad to record the fact in my reports that the works executed were models of perfection, electrically and mechanically sound. The Company should contribute largely to the Victoria Technical Institute, as does the City and Guilds of London, and select it as its centre for training recruits. Far be it from me to eye with jealousy the employment of imported labour; but when the public is liberal as to patronise so largely, and when it is asked to subscribe to the capital, I admit, partially, I like to see what is universally done being done here. Native intelligence when available should not be ignored. "Teach and Trust" was the motto I impressed upon the country when writing on the subject of Scientific Education. The Bangalore City is lighted electrically and provides electrical energy for driving mills electrically. I am glad to note that the supreme head there is a gentleman of Mysore, grounded and trained in America, under the covenant entered into by the American contractors. The spirit of enterprise—the true spirit of Swadeshism—shown by the Municipality in municipalisation of the waterworks, was unfortunately dormant when the electrical enterprise came in front.—Yours, &c.

ARDESHER BURJORJI MASTER.

A DECREASE IN FAMINE.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May not the reduction in the number of persons on relief, of which you write, in your issue of March 31, be accounted for by the fact that it is time for the cultivator to work the soil? It is of the greatest importance that the soil should be deeply and constantly worked during the hot season, so as to fertilize the soil by bringing the plant food it contains into a condition to be readily taken up by the roots. The cultivator knows hurried preparation of the soil, immediately before it is required, should be avoided, as the air requires time to act on the freshly turned earth, and if not deeply worked the roots will not be able to go down by the scorching effect of the sun; when the crop is ripening later in the year.

With this in view the cultivator must leave his present relief work, if he hopes for any success with his crops; whatever hardships he meanwhile has to suffer. I bring this point to your notice, as I think if the Government could see their way to helping these men with a pittance to carry them over the next few months whilst working at starvation point in their fields, it might be of much sounder "relief" than feeding them to break stones for the roads. Up to a quite recent date it has been easy enough to get any number of men, to beat for shikar. A few days ago wanting some men I was told they were not at all so easy to obtain for the above reason; they had to go to work in the fields.

These men, this season especially, have constantly, when out with me, neglected beating properly for the panther I was after; and let it escape to drive the pig which abound here towards me to shoot for them to eat; other seasons the hopes of a good reward if the panther was bagged was their first thought.—Yours, &c.

A. F.

HIS MAJESTY the King has approved the appointment of Mr. H. D. Griffin, I. C. S., to be a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, vice Sir William Burkitt, resigned.

AN order has been issued by the District Magistrate of Trivandrum, under Section 127 Travancore Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding preaching, or lecturing, by any class of people, in any public place, within the limits of Trivandrum Town, for a period of two months, such preaching being considered likely, in the present state of public feeling, to cause a disturbance of public tranquility.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 31, was 1,254, giving a death-rate of 66·47 per annum per thousand as against 70·35 the corresponding period of last year, and 104·94 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 73 died from fevers; 491, plague; 67, small-pox; 41, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 34, still-born; 99, old-age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 43; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 595; Hindu low caste, 142; Musalman, 307; Parsee, 45; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 61; Eurasian, 6; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births was 370 as against 331 in the corresponding period of last year, and 322 the average over the past five years.

THE PERSIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

A RUMOURED CHANGE.

Belgians to be Replaced by Germans.

GERMANY GIVES A DENIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Government to press Persia to give preferential employment to British subjects as Customs officials in the British sphere. He also mentioned a rumour that it was contemplated to replace Belgians by Germans.

Mr. Runciman replied that the Government did not propose to suggest anything unnecessarily disturbing the existing arrangements.

Sir Edward Grey had been informed that Germany does not desire any change in the nationality of the employees.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

Licensing Robbery at all Costs.

AN ÆSOPIAN MEMORY.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil last night, said that the Liberals had never been in better fighting trim than in these fighting times.

The Government was totally unmoved by the clamour caused by the Licensing Bill and was determined to persevere.

"We would rather lose fifty seats," he declared, "than achieve one such victory as Peckham."

CANADIAN MARINE SCANDAL.

Officials Suspended.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Sir W. Laurier, in the Canadian House of Commons, announced that three prominent officials of the Marine Department had been suspended by Mr. Bordeur, Minister of Marine, as the result of a report of the Civil Service Com-sion alleging collusion by officials of the partment with contractors to extort exorbitant prices from the Government.

Mr. Gourdean, Deputy Minister of Marine, has resigned.

A LABOURITE COALITION.

Amalgamation for Election Purposes.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The two Labour groups in the House of Commons have decided to form an alliance during the present Parliament, and not to oppose each other at the bye-elections.

MACEDONIAN REFORM SCHEMES.

Possible Solution.

CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Reuter's Agency learns that Great Britain and Russia are exchanging views with regard to their espective Macedonian proposals. This may lead to reat Britain proposing an amalgamation of the wo schemes in a manner which would constitute an ctive plan of reforms.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ceylon Murder Case.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council s sanctioned an appeal from the judgment of the preme Court of Ceylon on December 11th uplding the conviction of Loku Nona and others murder.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Court would ready to hear the appeal as soon as it ld be presented. Any application for the mitigan of the punishment or for admission to bail ding the hearing of the appeal must be addressed he Ceylon Government or Supreme Court.

ir Robert Finlay, arguing for the appeal, conthat the witness Jane's evidence was desed by the medical evidence.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Visits in Australia.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

he American battleship fleet will reach Australia September and will stay ten days each at bourne and Sydney. The fleet has also been ted to visit other capitals.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

European Tour Arranged.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

resident Fallieres is arranging to visit Russia in second fortnight in July. He will then proceed tockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania.

INCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Prince of Wales has exchanged visits with dent Fallieres.

Bishop of Madras has been granted furlough months and five days, by H. E. the Governor ncil, from the 25th instant, and extraordinary h, for three months, in addition, to visit , for the purpose of furthering the general of the Church.

DUBLIN CASTLE ROBBERY.

Lord Haddo Suspected.

"A COWARDLY FALSEHOOD."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the House of Commons, last night, referred to the cowardly falsehood connecting Lord Haddo with the theft of the Dublin Castle jewels.

Lord Haddo, he said, was absent from Dublin between 7th March and 7th December. He hoped that this statement would check the scandalmongers.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

A Slight Improvement.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's general condition is more comfortable.

Dr. Bertrand Dawson, Physician-Extraordinary to King Edward, called on the Premier last evening on behalf of His Majesty.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOT.

Deputation Received by the Governor.

REVISION PETITION HEARD.

ACCUSED SET AT LIBERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

A deputation of representative men, from the Tinnevelly District, waited on His Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Executive Council at Government House to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C. S. I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. L. M. Wynch, C. I. E., the Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, were present during the interview. The subject of the representation by the deputation, was the recent imposition of a punitive police on the towns of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. The deputation submitted, that the townsmen, as a body, did not take part in the recent disturbances; that the punishment of the towns, in the manner referred to, was a severe reflection on the general community. They urged that if Government had any doubt on this point, a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the matter, so that the inhabitants of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin might vindicate their character. The interview lasted for over three hours. The members of Government noted the representations of the deputation. A communication, on the subject, will be issued shortly.

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Yesterday at the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, vakil, moved for the admission of the revision petition to the judgment in appeal of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, who, while reversing one of the two convictions, confirmed the sentence passed by the Court of first instance. The facts of the case are these. The petitioner and five others were convicted by the Second Class Magistrate for rioting, and causing hurt, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for two weeks. On appeal the Sub-Divisional Magistrate acquitted four of the persons, reversed the conviction of the petitioner and another for rioting, but confirmed their conviction for simple hurt, and maintained the whole sentence passed by the Sub-Magistrate. This, the learned vakil submitted, amounted to enhancement of sentence and was opposed to ruling in 30 Madras 48.

Their Lordships, without issuing notice to the Public Prosecutor, held that twenty-five days' imprisonment already suffered was sufficient and directed that the petitioners be set at liberty at once. Their Lordships, however, declined to interfere with the sentence of fine.

THE RANGOON RIOT.

Police Severely Assaulted.

FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

Four Chinamen got one month's rigorous imprisonment each, for obstructing the police, on Monday morning last, when the latter were called out to stop the looting of the shops and bazaars. Another Celestial was sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment, for causing mischief during the same unlawful operations.

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

The police were very severely assaulted last night by an angry mob of Turks and Mahomedans, who attempted to rescue five badmashes after they were arrested for stone-throwing. Two native constables were so severely assaulted that they had to be taken to the General Hospital for treatment. Sergeant Rowe, the arresting officer, finding himself about to be overwhelmed by the mob, drew his revolver and fired three shots in the air to attract the attention of the mounted patrols. Several galloped up to his assistance, and immediately they appeared bottles and bricks were hurled at them. Sergeant Pym was struck on the leg, which was saved from injury by his jack-boot, and Sergeant Rowe was hit on the face, while Sergeant Oliver had his head shaved by a brick. Sergeants Pym and Oliver being mounted, galloped on the top of the mob, which was quickly dispersed in all directions with the assistance of the Military Police sowars.

The Chinese community have arrived at a decision to stop stone-throwing at the police in their quarter and to endeavour to comply with the municipal bye-laws imposing rents on night stalls. More trouble is expected.

FIREARMS BURIED.

800 Tribesmen Seeking Recovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The "Statesman" says that information has reached Calcutta, that at a point beyond Quetta, is stored a large quantity of firearms and ammunition. It is asserted that the stock includes, 2,000 rifles of a modern type. The report further states that steps are about to be taken to obtain delivery, and, for this purpose, a body of 800 tribesmen are already on the move. The Officer Commanding a British outpost in the vicinity has been instructed to do all that he can to check the movement of the tribesmen and the removal of the contraband stores, but it is believed that the task is more than he can carry out, with the small force at his disposal. To assist him, a body of British infantry, probably consisting of 600 men, will be sent forward without delay.

THE RECENT BURGLARY.

Burglar's Dying Deposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

Ah-Chain, the Chinaman who was shot by Mrs. Bushe, has made his dying deposition. He was shot through the liver and is still lingering in the General Hospital.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Great Congestion of Traffic.

2,000 MESSAGES HELD UP.

EFFECT OF MR. NEWLANDS' SCHEME.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

In the Telegraph Offices in Burma, the signallers posted to night shifts last night were unable to work owing to illness and want of sick leave. At Mandalay the military telegraphists are reported to have gone on sick leave owing to the irksome duties. All deferred messages from Burma to India are being posted. The English Mail traffic to-morrow from Bombay is likely to be seriously delayed. There is an accumulation in Rangoon office to-day of close on two thousand telegrams.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

There is great congestion of traffic and the Director General of Telegraphs has issued a warning that any operator found guilty of wilful slow working will be suspended and be held liable under section 26 of the Telegraph Act. Signallers over the new watches are afraid that messages will be delayed till the block is cleared.

LATER.

The Director-General of Telegraphs' warning says that messages are being purposely and wilfully delayed and that faults on wires and apparatus are abnormally numerous, and advises staff to apply immediate remedy, as continuance will lead to loss of public sympathy and disciplinary action. The public here are greatly incensed at delays, which has resulted in considerable loss to some mercantile firms and banks.

The following, which has been sent to us for publication, has been received by the local authorities from the Director-General of Telegraphs, a copy of which has been handed to every individual member of the staff:—

I regret to observe very heavy delay in the Telegraph traffic from all large transmitting centres. The rate of sending is obviously being purposely and wilfully slowed down and public telegrams are thus being subjected to a most unwarrantable delay. Faults on wires and apparatus are also abnormally numerous. It is intended to communicate the facts to Government and also to the newspapers. The staff are urgently advised to apply an immediate remedy to this state of matters as a continuance is certain to lead to the loss of public sympathy and to disciplinary action. This warning is given in the hope that no further steps may be found necessary. Superintending officers are requested to select a few particular wires and ascertain personally whether the work is being properly dealt with. Any operator clearly guilty of wilful slow working must be suspended and will be held liable under Section 26 of the Telegraph Act.

PEONS TO BE CHARGED.

The Telegraph peons' strike continues and there does not as yet appear any probability of a settlement. The Telegraph authorities have remained firm and so have the men. Since the commencement of the strike, the work of delivering telegraph messages has been done by the Postal peons, but the Telegraph peons expect that to-day, being Mail day, the work would be too heavy for the Postal peons to permit them to deliver telegrams as well. The Telegraph authorities, however, hold the opposite view.

Interviewed by our representative, the men said they were determined upon not returning to work until their requests were acceded to. They once more expressed their regret and annoyance at not having received a written reply either from the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta or the Bombay Telegraph authorities to their petition. They were, they said, prepared to fight out the struggle and make representations to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and to Parliament.

The peons further stated that the reason why they refused to receive the notice of dismissal was that it did not bear the Regulation number and was not signed by the Director General of Telgraphs, whose signature, they said, was necessary.

It has been averred that the men, when asked, refused to wait in a deputation on the Superintendent. The men allege that they were quite willing to wait in a deputation of two or three spokesmen if only the Superintendent allowed all of them to be present while the members of the deputation were putting the strikers' case before him.

As stated previously, the men were asked to attend the Telegraph Office yesterday at 12 to receive their pay, but they refused to go, saying that they wanted their wages paid them where they had been congregating. Some time after 12, the men were sent for by the Telegraph authorities to receive their pay, but the men again refused, for the reason stated above.

They had to lie on the open Ma'dan and to undergo many other hardships, but they would not give up the position they had assumed.

Inspector Shaw was again present during the day with a "posse" of police sepoys, but the Telegraph peons are as peaceful as ever.

A number of men have been engaged to take the place of the dismissed peons.

In the afternoon yesterday Mr. Henry Cassels, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for process against ten of the strikers on a charge of criminal misappropriation. Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department was present. Mr. Cassels stated that in accordance with a notice of dismissal given to the strikers on Wednesday they were asked to attend the office to receive their pay, but they would not do so. They were then asked to give up their uniforms and badges, among others the ten accused refused to part with them. The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against the men and made it returnable to-day.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

A Slight Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The plague returns for the week ending the 28th March are as follows:—Bombay Presidency, 1,486, deaths, Madras Presidency, 77, Bengal returns not received; United Provinces, 1,734; Punjab, 2,379; Burma 156; Central Provinces, 205; Mysore State. 98, Hyderabad State, 10, Central India, 21; Rajputana 671; Kashmir 2; North-West Frontier, 17; total 6,859.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas. Colaba Field Officer, Major A. C. Pitman, R. G. A.; next for duty, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GERMAN PRESS BOYCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

London March 22.—The Press deadlock in the Berlin Reichstag, fully explained, shows that Herr Erzberger referred to the immortal soul of the Negro. (Laughter and cries of Oh! from the Press Gallery.)

Deputy Groeber commented and referred to reporters as piggish louts. Thirty-two journalists thereupon demonstratively withdrew from the gallery and will refuse to return.

Tsar and Port Arthur.

Adequate satisfaction was given by the Tsar in the Rescript on the Russian Army and Navy which states the heroic defence of Port Arthur, which amazed the world by the resolution and valour of the garrison. It was suddenly closed by the disgraceful surrender. The recent Court-martial, however, punished the guilty and re-established the unforgettable heroic deeds of the valiant garrison, which, when written, will form a new and splendid page in the annals of Russian Warriors.

Black Conspirators Executed.

After the Haytian riots, twenty-seven Black Conspirators who were in possession of fire-arms were executed after a trial.

War against Plutocracy.

Interviewed by the Washington representative of the "Paris Temps," yesterday, President Roosevelt justified his crusade against plutocracy and anarchy. The American fleet would return home immediately after visiting Australia. The Government wished to show the Powers the strength of the United States. If it said the plutocrats wished to convert the country into Tyre or Carthage, they will be the harbingers of anarchy.

Meeting of Suffragettes.

At a great meeting of Suffragettes at Albert Hall last night, over £2,500 was subscribed. An anonymous lady promised to subscribe £1,000 annually. Mr. Pankhurst, who presided, urged everyone to redouble his efforts to secure the enfranchisement of woman. Miss Lawrence gave £1,000.

Disclosure of State Secrets.

A Bill was introduced in the House of Lords yesterday which provided for a penalty of 12 months for the disclosure of State secrets.

The Yellow Peril.

AUSTRALIA'S FEARS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Morning Post," the Hon'ble Mr. Price, Premier of South Australia, explained that Australia's attitude towards military defence was prompted largely by the fear that China's great awakening might constitute a Yellow Peril; also by Australia's wish to fulfil her share in the Imperial defence.

New "Times" Company.

The "Daily Chronicle" suggests that Lords Rothschild and Northcliffe have provided the bulk of the capital of the new "Times" Company, for the good-will of "Times," exclusive of plans, free-hold and £320,000.

Immigration to Canada.

Canada is prohibiting the landing of any person whose passage has been paid by a charitable organization without a permit from the Dominion authorities. This is because many British undesirables have been deported to Canada. The Vancouver correspondent of the "Times" says that the immigration situation is becoming absurd and a dangerous muddle. The Supreme Court has discharged 18 Hindus on the ground that the new immigration restriction is "ultra vires." Japanese fishermen are indignant.

MADRAS S. P. C. A.

Annual General Meeting.

THE BODDAM MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held in the Banqueting Hall, yesterday. His Excellency the Governor paid a well-deserved tribute to the work of the retiring President, the Hon'ble Mr. Boddam. His Excellency also spoke of the rapid progress the Society had made during the two years he had been in Madras and congratulated the Committee, on having, at last, won the confidence of the Indian Community. Sir Arnold White has been elected President, in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Boddam.

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

After the annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals on Tuesday an informal meeting was held in the Banquetting Hall, presided over by Sir Arnold White, when it was resolved to commemorate in a permanent manner the esteem in which the Hon'ble Mr. Boddam was held, by subscribing for the cost of a statue to be erected in his honour in a suitable place, for which purpose a subscription list was opened. Over Rs. 6,000 was subscribed on the spot

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Budget for 1908 09.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

In the Port Trust Budget for the current year, provision has been made for expenditure, on new works and acquisition of land, of Rs. 108 lakhs; of which 75 lakhs are to be raised by a sterling debenture loan, in London, as already announced, and the balance locally. The income for the year is estimated at about Rs. 109 lakhs, while the expenditure, including the loan fund charges, but excluding interest and the sinking fund charges, will be over 73 lakhs.

RICH ZEMINDAR'S ESTATE.

Dispute Amicably Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The litigation in the High Court over the will of the late Mr. Hemchandra Gossain, a rich Zemindar of the Hooghly District, involving properties worth more than 12 lakhs, between the executors—Mahendra Chandra Lahiri of Serampore and two others,—and the testator's widow, who was disinherited by the will, has been amicably settled; the widow withdraws the caveat, on receiving Rs. 92,500, with costs, in full satisfaction of her claim against the estate. Charitable bequests amounting to Rs. 5,000 a year have been left to the poor, in addition to a legacy of Rs. 37,500, to the University of Calcutta, for the founding of scholarships and for gold medals, from the income of the endowed sum, for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning and of Science.

EMIGRATION from the United States to the Canadian North-West has started in earnest. Every passenger train arriving from the United States boundary is loaded with land-seekers, and from ten to fifteen cars with settlers' effects are arriving daily at North Portal alone, the junction between the Soo line and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to start, at Calcutta, a Branch of the London Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

Easter Jewellery.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Although the visit is of an entirely privat character very great public interest is being taken in the presence of the Empress Maria of Russia at Buckingham Palace. With Queen Alexandra the Empress is being seen here, there and everywhere.

This is her first experience of an English Spring and London, which is never more delightful than when the blue and yellow crocuses are starring the turf in Hyde Park and the trees budding forth into new life, is a revelation to her. No formal receptions and parties are taking place, but there is a frequent exchange of hospitalities between Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House. In the morning the two Queens generally make straight for Bond-street. Both are connoisseurs in art matters and the art galleries which abound there are endless source of interest. The Empress has bought several pictures already, chiefly mezzotint engravings of English pictures which have struck her fency. One of these was Santerre's "Mdlle. Demares" the original of which she saw the other night when she dined with the Earl and Countess de Grey.

In the afternoon their Majesties are usually to be seen driving in Hyde Park, though sometimes on the bright sunny days we have been having, they motor further afield.

One often wonders whether Royalties follow the newspaper record of their doings. The Empress Marie, it is interesting to know, proposes to take back with her an album containing every photograph of herself and the accounts of her daily movements which have appeared in the English newspapers.

PRINCE EDWARD'S YACHT.

Little Prince Edward, who inherits all his father's love of the sea, has just realised the desire of his heart in the present of a yacht. The Prince of Wales has been looking around for a suitable craft for his son and heir and he alighted on "The Corisande" built over thirty years ago. The "Corisande" was highly successful as a racer. Some years ago the yacht came into possession of the Rev. Duke of Leeds who afterwards sold her to Rev. C. Prodgers from whom the Prince of Wales has just bought her.

THE CHAIR OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

Household Economics is the new enthusiasm in the West End and a series of fashionable drawing room meetings are now being held in order to popularise the Course of household Economics which is to be given at King's College Women's Department in the autumn.

Three thousand pounds is being subscribed for the establishment of the Course which, according to its advocates, will in the time to come rival Greek and mathematics as a study worthy of the attention of the intellectual woman.

What Household Economics? you may ask. The term covers an extraordinarily comprehensive range of subjects, including a bewildering number of 'ologies. All the domestic arts, cooking, house cleaning, laundry, needlework, belong to Household Economics, but so does food hygiene, chemistry, bacteriology, personal hygiene, the Law of Employers Liability and countless other matters.

The complaint, in fact, is that women until now have muddled along somehow, but never properly understood the art and the science of home-making.

"Is there any women in this room who can explain the chemistry of the preparation with which she would remove a stain from the marble mantle piece in her drawing room?" asked Lady Rucker, one of the pioneers of Household Economics, at a meeting in a West End drawing room the other day. Of course no one could.

Perhaps the most interesting branch of the new study is that which relates to the house-keeping allowance. What is the use of technical and other training for the production of wealth, if it is handed over for distribution to women who have had no training whatever for the task, is the very logical argument of the promoters of the new Course.

Women cannot be supposed to know by instinct what proportion of their husband's money should be absorbed in rent and rates and what in food and clothes. Scientifically apportioned family budgets are an important phase of Household Economics and these will be as much for the benefit of the West End as for the East End. For in all grades of Society women are the recognised Chancellors of the domestic Exchequer.

American women took up this subject some time ago and are pursuing it with zeal. They apportioned out the incomes, fixed a standard of expenditure and established model kitchens in the slum tenements where elementary chemistry and physiology and hygiene, in addition to the ordinary domestic arts, are taught.

We in this country are to begin by appealing to the upper classes. Girls who will have to undertake the management of great households and great estates as well as professional women who are to be matrons of hospitals or training colleges and similar institutions will attend the course on Household Economics and if the experiment succeeds the establishment of a Chair of Household Economics in our women's universities is predicted.

EASTER JEWELLERY.

While the Easter egg, the chocolate or sugar variety that is, languishes, the ornate velvet or silk egg which forms part of the stock in trade of the jeweller at this season is enjoying an unusual degree of popularity. The trinkets inside, however, must according to the latest dictates, be expressive of the Easter season. Jewelled and ornamental floral trinkets are much to the fore. For a young girl a white velvet egg, bound with silver ribbon, containing a necklace in the form of white enamelled daisies with a topaz in the centre and linked together by green enamel stems, is one of the novelties of the season.

A floral brooch composed of an enamelled violet and its leaf is conveyed in a mauve velvet egg. Even more of a novelty is the floral hatpin which demands a large size egg. This Easter it is expected many Lent Lily hatpins in yellow enamel and gold will find purchasers.

WILL THE SHAWL RETURN?

There is rather a disconcerting rumour from fashionland. There has of course been a run on scarfs for some seasons and this fascinating piece of drapery adapts itself to each new style of gown. The 1908 scarf is of finest crepe, mousseline, or chiffon, but it is immensely wide, a couple of yards is not unusual. Some of the very latest scarfs are shaped giving a three concerned effect at the back and from this it is augured that we shall see the return of the shawl.

Of course the shawl is a graceful enough garment in its own generation, but the modern athletic woman has lost the art of wearing it. The medical men at the first whisper of its return are already pronouncing in its favour. Nothing is so hygienic, so comfortable, or so adaptable, they say. And it is a fact that neither germs nor bacteria can lurk in a garment capable of being shaken out like a door mat every day.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

One of the most interesting marriages of the season will be that of Lord Montgomerie and Lady Beatrice Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the Earl of Stair. By this alliance two of the oldest of the historic families of Scotland will be linked. The Barony of Montgomerie is a Scottish honour which dates back to 1449. "My Lords of Stair" have played a leading part in Scottish history and the Dalrymple family have been settled in Ayrshire for five hundred years.

The wedding will be the occasion for a great gathering of the clans, but whether it will take place in London or not has not yet been decided.

A LACE EXHIBITION.

Some very rare and beautiful lace is being shown at the Lace Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall which was opened by the Duchess of Somerset this week. Exhibits have been sent from every part of the United Kingdom and lace of to-day and lace which has been in existence for nearly five hundred years can be seen. Especially interesting is some Italian lace which was made in the middle of the fourteenth century and a piece of the rare Binche lace, the making of which is almost a lost art, though it is small enough to go in match box, is valued at over £800.

The most jealously guarded exhibit, however, is not lace at all but the original model of the Heathcote Bobbin machine, which, though a crude enough idea to modern eyes, contained the germ of one of the world's great inventions.

There are historic exhibits in plenty. A baby's robe with lace which was worn by Oliver Cromwell on his christening day is shown, and near it are some lace mittens which were made for the late Queen Victoria on the eve of her marriage and some other mittens which were worn at the ball before the Battle of Waterloo. Some old English sampler work is also exhibited.

Lace has an extraordinary fascination for whomen of culture and the Exhibition has daily been favourite rendezvous with Society women.

BIG FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Five-and-half Lakhs Damage.

What proved to be one of the biggest fires in Bombay broke out in the blow room of the Hindustan Mill, at Madhanpura, near Jacob's Circle, at about twelve o'clock yesterday.

Some two thousand hands are employed in the Mill, of whom several hundreds are engaged in the carding and spinning departments in the Western wing of the building, and immediately the alarm bell went, there was a helter-skelter rush from this portion of the mill; and consequently no life was lost, although many of the employees had narrow escapes. Within one hour from the alarm the Eastern wing of the mill was a complete wreck, and several hundred valuable and many practically brand new machines together with no less than 35,000 spindles were utterly destroyed. The mill is the property of a Bunia firm, one of the members being Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, an ex-President of the Municipal Corporation. The mill is one of the oldest in Bombay, occupies a large amount of space, probably twenty acres; and is insured with a number of companies, whose agents estimate the actual damage done to the carding and spinning departments at five lakhs and twenty thousand rupees.

The Hindustan Mill occupies a spacious site on the main tram route from Bombay to Jacob's Circle. It is the beginning of the mill district. Opposite the Hindustan is another enormous cotton manufacturing premises, the Ripon Mill, owned by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Alongside the Hindustan is the Indian Mill, owned by the India Cotton Manufacturing Company, and these two mills, stuccoed in light and dark blue, occupy a space in frontage of a quarter of a mile. The Hindustan Mill comprises a block of buildings forming an irregular square. The entrance to the mill is through an arched-gateway on the East, or road side. Parallel with the gate is a long stretch of buildings, at the south-east corner of the square a winding department, adjoining a huge weaving room, in which are no less than nine hundred looms by Dugdales of Blackburn, all working at the time of the fire. The south side of the building has at its western extremity the blow-room where the fire broke out, through, it is surmised, an overheated shaft. Next are the engine-rooms and then the mechanics shops. Between this and the front portion of the mill is a tank, so that the winding and weaving rooms were practically safe from being caught in the conflagration, and happily they are uninjured. On the north side of the square are the offices and the mill's picturesque but grimy looking little clock tower. On the west of the square is, or was, a great wing in which the carding and spinning was done. These huge rooms, the carding department on the ground floor, and the spinning department above, adjoined the blow room, and it is surmised that the fire, which broke out in the latter department, forced its way through a shaft into the carding-room, swept up into the spinning room, and in twenty minutes enveloped the whole of the wing, which, as already stated, was a roofless ruin within one hour.

The centre of the quadrangle formed by the four wings of the mill is occupied by a large tank which yielded a good supply of water for the fire engines. There is another large tank on the other side of the mill, and a number of cotton godowns containing finished yarn, etc., some of which would have easily fallen to the flames had the wind not been in the opposite direction. As it was, a devastating breeze blew across the mill from the West, sending huge clouds of sparks and smoke into the air, which could be seen for miles. The rapidity with which the carding and spinning wing was destroyed was due to the easy ventilation of the building and the strong wind which roared through it.

Two donkey-engines were started and other appliances for extinguishing the fire were also brought into requisition.

Telephonic intimation was sent to the Fire-Brigades, and the Sankli Tank engine, followed by those from different stations, arrived promptly on the scene. Water was available from the mill tank and also from the main in the street.

Much anxiety was felt for the safety of the engine-room as it stood near the blow-room, but as the flames were carried by the wind in an opposite direction these fears proved groundless. The strenuous efforts of the Fire-Brigade and the mill authorities could do nothing to check the progress of the fire and the ring frame department was soon consumed by the flames. Thus one department after another caught fire and at 1-40 it was found that the mill office was in danger. The books, the safe and everything that could be removed in a hurry were rescued and deposited in a place of safety. While this was going on the flames reached the roof of the office. Almost simultaneously the floor of the spinning room came down with a crash bringing down with it all the heavy machinery.

The agents of the mill are Messrs. Thakersey Mulji and Company.

The fire bell went at half past two and the gutted wing continued to burn ferociously for six hours. The Fire Brigades made strenuous efforts to confine the blaze to the west wing and they may be congratulated upon succeeding, considering the elements. The engines and boilers, worth lakhs, were also saved, although in close contiguity to the gutted wing. His Excellency the Governor was recently taken over the mill by Mr. Thackersey.

THE KALABAGH-MAKARWAL RAILWAY.

Construction Begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

The Kalabagh Makarwal Railway survey, which was sanctioned by the Railway Board the other day, has been begun by Mr. P. C. Young, Assistant Engineer, in charge. The total distance is about 26 miles. This railway will extend from the present Mari Railway Station, the terminus of the Attock, Mari line. Mari is on this side of the Indus and opposite lies Kalabagh, with its salt mines and Makarwal at the end of this new railway. The railway is of importance, from there being a really rich coal mine close by. This is being worked by Rai Sahib Sardar Anup Singh. The survey is for a metre-gauge line, and there is no present intention to bridge the Indus at Kalabagh, All goods and traffic are conveyed across the river by boats, but it is probable that a cabl way, like the one hitherto in use at Khushalgarh, may be constructed at Kalabagh when the completion of a bridge brought it into disuse. In fact, it is understood that the plant at Khushalgarh, will be bodily transferred to Kalabagh and put up there. This is the next best thing for transhipment of traffic and the conveyances of passengers will be by means of boats as at present.

A HOUSE OF COMMONS Committee has rejected a Bill to incorporate a company with power to construct a new dock undertaking at Harwich. It was proposed to construct sea-walls and embankments and to reclaim an area of foreshore lying seawards of the Harwich branch railway of the Great Eastern Company between Parkeston Station and Dovercourt Station.

THE unpleasant practice of licking stamps with the tongue is going to be overcome by a novel invention in the form of a stamp-affixing machine. This is an automatic machine, and stamps envelopes by means of merely pressing down a lever, after inserting a penny in the slot. Spurious or foreign coins are thrown out by an exit which is placed on the left hand side of the machine, so that people cannot obtain stamps by fraud. When the postman collects the midnight post he will unlock the lever and at the same time the word "closed" will cover the slot where the money is put in. The Post Office authorities are considering the advisability of taking up these machines, and should their decision be favourable they will be placed in the streets probably adjoining a pillar-box, so that people may get a stamp as late as midnight.

THE LAKE OF CHERRIES.

DESCENDING from the great heights of the St. Gotthard, hastening on towards milder climes, travellers coming from the North, still chilled with memories of their damp and misty climate should be enticed to tarry a few days on the threshold of Italy. Whoever does so will be drawn irresistibly to return again to the lovely shores of Ceresio (or The Lake of Cherries), the pearl of the Italian lakes. Every little village, with its tiny harbour, makes a perfect picture in itself, the prettiest you have ever seen you think until the next turn reveals something still prettier. The houses clinging to the rocks, some only half visible from among the vines, the picturesque churches, delightful little boat houses, with their gaily coloured boats moored within or close by, being filled up with good ripe fruit and vegetables for the market. The whole scene makes you long to be an artist, and carry away pictures of it all.

Lugano is politically Swiss. The arcaded streets, the gay bright villas, the faces of the people, above all the language, will show you at once, that though the soil is Swiss, the atmosphere is purely Italian, and you will want to see more than a passing glimpse of so beautiful a region. As the train rushes out of the last tunnel into Lugano, the greatest display of nature unfolds itself to the astonished eye, and you will do well to harden your heart and break your journey to the South at this enchanting spot, which looks so suggestive of rest and calm. The traveller before descending to the town, should see the view from the esplanade of the station, which gives one a glorious panorama of snow-clad peaks, vineyards, green slopes, and scattered hamlets. Midway to the town you pass the old Cathedral St. Lorenzo, which towers high above the houses, keeping watch over its sleeping or waking inhabitants. For many years it stood in an unfinished condition barely kept in repair. In the interior is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin in which is treasured an old banner taken in battle, when the citizens of Lugano victoriously fought an army of the hostile Cisalpina Republic, who had tried and with little wonder, to annex this garden of Eden. Like most of the Italian churches it is very gloomy within, and you will be glad to get out into the bright and merry sunshine again and see the enchanting view from the terrace. If you happen to be in Lugano on Tuesday, market day, pay a visit to Piazza Sella Reforma and via Nassa there you will see a picturesque sight of genuine southern type, when the peasants from the neighbouring villages of Gandria Val Solda, Novaggiso, Agno and others places, bring their products for sale and are seen at their best. Their way is long and though shod in zoccoli or wooden shoes, they walk with a light step. The girls and women dressed in their smartest petticoats, bright head dresses and gay kerchiefs, flock to town in merry groups singing and chattering little minding their heavy girola (large long baskets strapped on to their backs) filled with fruit vegetables, poultry etc. In the cobbled narrow streets the stalls stretch almost across the road way, they are crowded with pears, rosy apples, lemons, and golden oranges, with piles of scarlet tomatoes (which are to their maccoroni what butter is to our bread) melons of various colours, and a refreshing back ground of tender green vegetables. Near the funicular are displayed leather goods and monumental cheeses from Gorgonzola and Parma. Most tempting here too, are the Bellagio rugs of striped silk and wool, in beautiful shades and every design, for this is near the heart of the industry. Lace and wood carving are also exhibited in every form to attract the traveller.

At about 12 o'clock, the market is over, and the peasants from over the lake, who have sold their goods, and made their own purchases, embark in big boats, (busily discussing the success or disasters of the day,) the decks of which are sheltered from the sun with huge awnings. After leaving the shores of Ceresio, they return to their homes, in the cool shade of the high mountains singing a monotonous song, as they push their craft, over the surface of the still waters, cheered by a pull or two from the wicker covered bottle, of the good old wine of the country probably home-made and costing them 2d or 3d. a quart. These people of the soil, live a simple and laborious life, greedy as children of every festa that comes in their way and thoroughly enjoying them all. A broad avenue of chestnut trees, frequented as an evening promenade extends along the lake front, at one end is the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli containing one of Luini's finest works, the Passion. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper in three sections and in the first chapel, on the right, a fine Madonna both on panels by Luini. Many exotic plants flourish in the gardens and pleasure grounds, glorious camelias, sweet scented magnolias, mimosas, pomegranates, lemon, olive and oleander trees, tall and feathery palms, in rich profusion, all showing the tropical character of the country. One of Lugano's greatest charms, lies in the variety of its delightful walks and excursions affording the visitor endless enjoyment. The first short walk to undertake would be the accent of Mount St. Salvatore rising like a landmark out of the blue waters of the lake. September is the favourite month when you can pick and eat, the tempting and juicy grapes, nearly the whole way. It is a very cool shady and pretty walk with gardens orchards, vineyards and picturesque hamlets, with their balconies and windows ablaze with geraniums which relieve the green of fields and trees. You pass many quaint inns, with their stone tables, scattered about, each one in its own vine arbour. Wine cellars are to be found too all over these hills, where you can get unlimited wine of the country almost for the asking. They are rooms just dug into the earth in very shady places, to keep the wine cool and good through the summer heat. Most of them belong to private land-owners. They are all opened on Sundays and holidays for thirsty families to refresh themselves at, while the men amuse themselves at the game of bowls, which is as common here, as golf and tennis in England.

The view from the top is very fine and reposeful, with the lakes of Lugano and Como, spread in sheets of blue below, and Maggiore in the distance. The surrounding heights, with, at their back, the snow-clad peaks of the furthest alpine regions make a splendid panorama. man's works below in the plains look as nothing compared to the majesty and magnificence of these mountain ranges. The earth fades like a dream behind us, as we feel ourselves, being carried away into a world of feeling beyond words. A sensation of peace and calm, and a sense of joy in living, steal over us, which we recognize and feel as something real, which we cannot call at our bidding, nor resist when unbidden it comes. We find it at the highest moments of our lives and recognize its greatness and its peace. Another enjoyable excursion to be made presenting a great variety of grand scenery, is to walk to the top of Monte Bre and then on to Boglio. The pedestrian will find many pretty short cuts, with winding zigzags and flights of steps through luxurious vineyards and green meadows. Ascending gradually and leaving behind populous villages, we enter a region, where pleasant silence reigns, the air becomes purer and the view ever grander, until we reach the village of Bre built on green slopes, which in winter are spotless and studded with dark groups of firs.

Above the scattered dwellings, a little chapel lifts its slender spire skywards, seeming to watch over these homes and to unite them all under the same Providence in one sacred bond of peace and kindly feeling. Those who love solitude, wild and desolate scenes, those who delight in lofty rocks, in the silence of the woods, and mountain pastures, in the gentle murmuring of stream and water-fall, will do well, to continue their way to Boglio. It is very easy of access and can be undertaken without a guide and is sure to leave pleasurable recollections in the memory. At every step new and ever varying outlooks! And what a view awaits the traveller at the top, where a halt should be made. We gaze down upon the lovely shores of the lake Ceresio, which looks like a fragment of azure fallen from the sky, the plains of Lombardy backed by the Apenines. The St. Gotthard range is also visible on a clear day. Cattle cannot enter into this region, only the sturdy haymakers, stout of limb and wearing boots well studded with nails, visit these heights to mow the grass in summer. In returning leave the beaten track and come back by Val Solda to Castello and San Mamette. This beautiful valley in its April robe of fruit blossom is a sight once seen never forgotten. Osteno is opposite San Mamette and is well worth a visit. Half an hour by steam-boat, will take you back to Lugano. En route you pass many pretty villages, [illegible] down at the water's edge wherever a strand is found. The people have adorned the rocks with shrines, as they do their churches with pictures. On some of the highest peaks and most out of the way caves, there is always a little chapel or cross to the Blessed Mother. Each village according to the size of its beach has its little fleet of fishing boats. In the balconies of the rough tiled houses Indian corn hangs to dry in lines of gold. The purples in the vineyards, the cool blue grey olive trees, their back bidden by the moss growth of many years, the dark and pointed cypress, the broad banana leaves, every granite pillar hidden by climbing roses. All this combined with an Italian sky is enough to beatify any scene and make a glorious whole. Photographs give one little notion of the place which so much depends on its glowing colours.

One sad feature presents itself to a Britisher here, as in other foreign lands, it is the almost total absence of wild birds. Even the familiar crow is wanting, they are shot or trapped and sold in the market places for food. One misses too the sight of cows, and sheep grazing, the poor creatures are almost invariably shut up. There is no particular national costume here. The women, like their Italian sisters, pile on as many colours as they can get, bright grass green, red, yellow, and coral being the favourites. These good people love colouring in everything, even their funerals are so gay, it is easy almost to mistake them for circus processions. But to be able really to appreciate the charm of this enchanting spot you must see it, in all its changeful moods and different seasons. On and after a stormy day, when the clouds roll down and for time all look grey and black, the water becomes dark green, and each little wave is fringed with white foam. Only the summits of the mountains are seen, rising like islands from a grey and fleecy ocean in the spring time when the almond and cherry trees are in blossom when the meadows once free from their snow, burst into bloom under the caresses of the sun. Towards the middle of April, they are in holiday attire, and seem as if some fairy had been strewing the earth, with white fragrant stars, as we see the sweet scented narcissus, with its snowy petals and eye of gold.

Summer is the season of roses, haymaking and bathing when all is life and activity. In autumn, as its wealth of yellow, red, and russet leaves. In winter, the time of rest and contemplation, all is covered with snow. Last but not least, the evening hour on the lake, when the orb of day goes to its rest, and the after glow is fading on the mountains, when the starry heavens or the silver moon, throw their rays on the still waters, gently stirred by the almost silent stroke of an oar, then is the time to see amidst nature's most wonderful display, the image of beauty reflected in the dark deep mirror of the lake. Much more could be said about Lugano, and its beautiful walks, which are endless. Anyone privileged to live here, could take a different one every day, from childhood to old age, and still not come to an end of them. The traveller, however, must see and judge for himself, for in so short a description it is impossible to say all one should in praise of the Star of Tessin.

VITA.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Mr. Morshead's Manual.

GOVERNMENT INTERPRETATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day, by the Department of Commerce and Industry:—

The Government of India have approved of the issue of a Manual, prepared, under their orders, by Mr. L. F. Morshead, C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, which presents, in a form suitable for reference, both by the mercantile public and by Customs officials, all the executive instructions, which have, from time to time, been published, in regard to the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. The opportunity has been taken to introduce a modification of the practice, at present observed at Indian ports, which requires that a special indication of the country of origin, should be marked on imported goods falling under Section 10 (1) (d) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, which bear a false trade description, as to the place, or country in which they were produced.

The law on this subject, is contained in Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 (8 of 1878), as amended by Section 10 (1) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 (4 of 1889) and by the Sea Customs Amendment Act of 1904 (160 of 1904), Sub-section (1), clause (d) of Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act read with Section 2, Sub-section (2), clause (6), and any false trade description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect as to the place or country in which they were made or produced. The law does not prescribe any specific counter indication for the correction of the false description of the country of origin, on goods falling under Section 10 (1) clause (d) of the Act, but it has hitherto been the practice, at Indian Custom Houses, to require that a definite indication of country of origin, in which the goods have been produced, should be given in such cases. This practice is at variance with the requirements of the law; it is also not in accord with the procedure followed by the British Custom Houses in similar cases, and its modification was suggested on a previous occasion, in 1901.

The Chambers of Commerce were consulted, as to the suitability of the words "made abroad" as a counter indication applicable to goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom and British India, but the majority of the Chambers were then opposed to a change. This view was accepted by the Government of India, but a Resolution, framed in 1905, by the Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce, indicated, that the opinion of these bodies had undergone some modification, and, in view of the fact that the procedure observed by Indian Customs officials, was not justified by the provisions of the law, the Government of India considered, that it would be advisable to abrogate, in respect of the class of goods covered by Section (1) clause (d) of the Act, the rule, which required that a specific indication of the country in which the goods were actually made must be given.

The opinion of Local Governments and of the various commercial associations affected were invited on this proposal, and the replies received disclosed that the balance of commercial opinion was in favour of the adoption of the modification. The Government of India, however, decided to postpone the introduction of the modified practice, pending the completion of the Manual, then under preparation, by Mr. Morshead.

Explicit and complete instructions in regard to the proposed change have been embodied in this Manual. In view, however, of the misapprehension, which is believed to exist in certain quarters, as to the intention and scope of the modifications now to be introduced, the Government of India desire to explain the effect of the instructions now being issued to Customs officials.

In the case of goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India to which is applied a trade description or indication, other than the name or trade-mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, or British India, indicating that they were made or produced in the United Kingdom or British India, no definite indication of the country of origin will be required. Such expressions as "made abroad," "not made in the United Kingdom or British India," "Foreign made" "Foreign produce," and similar expressions, will be accepted, in future, as counter indications, sufficient to render admissible a trade description, which would, if unaccompanied by any such qualifying phrase, be held to be a false trade description; similarly with regard to goods made or produced in one foreign country, but bearing a false trade description indicating that they were made or produced in another country. Customs officers will be permitted to accept as sufficient counter indication an expression such as "not made in X"—"X, being the country in which, from the false trade description, the goods might be supposed to have been manufactured."

A MURSHIDABAD correspondent states, that Mr. L. W. Bessent, the Superintendent of the Nawab of Murshidabad's stables, and Dr. Shotish Chatterjee, the Household Surgeon, were returning in a tum-tum from a pigsticking meet, on Monday evening last, when a man, armed with a lathi, rushed out of the jungle on the roadside and struck the horse, belaboured the occupants and escaped into the jungle; the man was recognised by the light from carriage lamps, as a syce, whom Mr. Bessent had reprimanded for negligence during the day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The New President.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey occupying the chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The first business before the meeting was the appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1908-9.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1908-9. He said that he felt confident that the proposition would meet with the cordial and warm approval of every member of the Corporation. He thought they would all agree with him when he said that Mr. Dunn united in himself very rare and numerous qualifications for the arduous responsible and delicate duties relating to the presidentship of the Corporation. His ripe and mature judgment and his experience of the world, gained during a long official career, qualified him for the proper performance of the President's duties. He had heard an objection being taken on the ground of Mr. Dunn being Chairman of the Improvement Trust. It was suggested that if they appointed him the President he might in some mysterious and occult manner influence Government in regard to various matters in dispute between the Corporation and the Improvement Trust. Sir Pherozeshah said there was no ground for entertaining such fears, as the position of their President was like that of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who took no interest in such disputes. Sir Pherozeshah then dwelt upon the services rendered by Mr. Dunn as a member of the Corporation and its Committees, as the President of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and a member of the Prince of Wales Museum Committee. Sir Pherozeshah said that he had always admired the spirit of fairness, judgment and sound common-sense which Mr. Dunn had displayed in all these capacities, and he was certain that the destinies of the Corporation would be quite safe in his hands. (Applause).

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition said he endorsed all that had fallen from the last speaker. He felt certain that Mr. Dunn would be a model President.

Mr F. C. Harrison said that in Mr. Dunn they would have a President of exceptional ability. He thought it would not be out of place to say on that occasion that the retiring Chairman of the Standing Committee had filled that post exceptionally well during the past year.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the way in which Mr. Dunn had discharged the duties of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust had been marked with absolute fairness and impartiality.

Dr. Sukhia also spoke in favour of the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, in taking the Chair, thanked the Corporation for the honour they had done him and assured them of his ardent wish to carry out the duties of his office in such a manner as to maintain the best traditions of the Corporation. They had afforded him considerable personal gratification by their vote, as, in the ordinary course of things, that would be about the last year of his service in this country. He very greatly appreciated the compliment they had paid him and he trusted that he would be able to show that their confidence had not been entirely misplaced. He hoped he would not look in vain to them for assistance in conducting the proceedings of the premier Municipal Corporation in India with dignity and sobriety. (Hear, hear).

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT,

Mr. S. M. Edwardes moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the retiring President, for the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office during the past year.

Mr. Edwardes said:—I think very few words of mine are required to commend this proposition to the unqualified approval of the Corporation. For all of you have had personal experience of the zeal and ability with which the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas has discharged the work of President of the best Corporation in India. In several ways Mr. Vithaldas's tenure of office has been marked by unusual features. I refer to the fact that it has fallen to the lot of Mr. Vithaldas as President to present an address to a retiring Governor of this Presidency and to likewise present an address of welcome to an incoming Governor; while in addition to these official functions Mr. Vithaldas has initiated a new departure in good-will and hospitality by asking the members of the Corporation to meet His Excellency Sir George Clarke at a banquet in this historic hall. Turning to what I may call internal affairs Mr. Vithaldas tenure of office has witnessed several important landmarks in Municipal administration. First of all there is the settlement of the police charges question, for the happy issue of which Sir P. M. Mehta was so largely responsible; secondly there was the settlement of the vexed question of the overbridges; thirdly there was the permanent reorganization of the upper staff of the Health Department, and fourthly there has occurred the practical reorganization of the Water Department. Throughout all the debates which have taken place in this hall during the past years, Mr. Vithaldas has preserved that Judicial equilibrium and that unwavering courtesy which are absolutely essential to any man who is selected to fill the responsible position of President. And I feel confident that, considering the heavy work which Mr. Vithaldas' position imposed upon him and the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of this office, you will accept unanimously the resolution which I have moved in the full hope that we shall meet him for many years to come as a colleague and a friend in this hall, the walls of which have witnessed his most successful presidentship.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas in replying said:—I thank the members of the Corporation for the kind and sympathetic manner in which they have been pleased to refer to my tenure of office as President. Any moderate success which has attended my efforts, has been undoubtedly due, as I well know, to the cordial support I have invariably had from the members of the Corporation, and for that sympathetic support I tender them my sincere thanks. I am sorry that I was not able to be present at some of the meetings of the Corporation during the latter part of the year, having been called away from Bombay by duties connected with the Factory Commission. The work of the Corporation has increased enormously within the last few years. We held 77 meetings of the Corporation during the past year against 55 meetings in the year previous. There were 139 Committees and Sub-Committees which had to be attended in the past year against 104 during 1906-07. The total number of meetings of Committees and Sub-committees held in the past year were 169 against 139 in 1906-07. Our able colleague Mr. Wacha has prepared an interesting statement of the large increase of the work of Committees of the Corporation during recent years, and I would refer you to it for full particulars. Apart from the increase in the quantity of the work of the Corporation, the variety and importance of several of the measures adopted has made the past year a somewhat marked one. While regretting the sudden departure of Lord Lamington, we were delighted to welcome in our new Governor a gentleman of wide culture, vast experience and boundless sympathy. His Excellency Sir George Clarke's words of warm appreciation of the work of the Corporation spoken in this hall not long ago will be fresh in your memory. In conclusion, gentlemen, I should not omit to acknowledge my obligations to our able Commissioner Mr. Sheppard, to the Acting Commissioner Mr. Edwardes, and also to our Secretary, Mr. Masani.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. James MacDonald proposed: "That the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation approve, under Section 57 (3) of the Municipal Act, of the salary of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, being increased from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem with effect from the date of his completing 3 years' service as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, as they consider that such increase is eminently deserved."

Mr. MacDonald said:—On this occasion I am well assured that no necessity exists to bolster up my proposition with glazing verbage. If it be true that good wine needs no bush I take it to be equally true that a Commissioner who has tackled his onerous duties as Mr. Sheppard has done, needs no word of commendation here, seeing that every member of this Corporation has fully satisfied himself of the genuine cordiality and loyalty with which he has worked with the Standing Committee, and the Corporation and knows how energetically, tactfully and sympathetically—might I add genially and humourously?—his dealings with these bodies have secured him the kindly regard of all. If my memory does not play me false it was my friend the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who, in 1902 after 15 months' service as Municipal Commissioner, eulogised in his usual masterly and sympathetic manner, the way in which Mr. Sheppard had performed his duties—duties involving questions of health, engineering, water, drains, loans, assessments and numerous other subjects demanding marked ability and conscientious application. At the same time that most conscientious champion of the poor ratepayer—my energetic friend Dr. Sukhia—was anxious to have the Corporation place on record its sense of gratification of the useful and valuable services rendered to the Corporation and the City by Mr. Sheppard. Since these things are so, I shall leave the proposition with you in sure confidence that it will receive your approval with cheerful acclamation.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit thought that the time had not come when they should vote the proposed increase to the salary of the Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia said that Mr. Sheppard had given great satisfaction to the city by his Municipal work generally. It was in his time that they had been able to reduce the general tax to the minimum of eight per cent.

Mr. Baptista said that as Chairman of the Standing Committee he had to come in constant contact with the Commissioner, and he could say from personal experience that whenever Mr. Sheppard had a problem to tackle he concentrated his whole time and mind to see how he could best serve the City. (Hear, hear) During his visit to England he had consulted various experts and made a special study of the questions relating to water-supply and sanitation with a view to develop the water-supply of Bombay and improve its sanitary condition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was of opinion that unless they paid such increases to their Commissioner's salary at the end of three years' service, no Commissioner would be tempted to continue in the appointment.

The proposition was carried.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that the renewable term of five years for which Mr. Joseph Hall was appointed Executive Engineer by the Corporation would expire on the 9th November next, and that he had given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

On the motion of Mr. Baptista, it was further resolved to appoint a Committee to report what ought to be the future constitution of the Engineering Department in all its branches.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Those who saw the "Morals of Marcus" at the Theatre last evening must have been struck by Mr. Locke's penchant for long words. Horrible words to say, some of them are but his play is a distinct acquisition to the dramatic library.

Sir Marcus Ordeyne is an elderly bachelor steeped in a cynicism born of plenty of money and nothing to do. We find him engaged upon a monumental history of the Renaissance Morals—the work of a life-time, as he explains with some surprise to a friend who asks him why he doesn't finish it off and get it published. For many years a platonic understanding has existed between Sir Marcus and Judith Mainwaring, a grass widow whose husband is numbered amongst the unmentionables. Mrs. Ordeyne, aunt of Sir Marcus, has a daughter Dora and also a matrimonial determination of which the goal is Sir Marcus and the football Dora. Enter suddenly Carlotta, an unknown waif from Alexandressa, brought from the harem of a Turkish scoundrel by a young Englishman who is evidently so obsessed with the enormity of his offence that he commits suicide in a Southampton hotel. Carlotta, who has been put into the train at Southampton, gets out at Surbiton to look for her "Harry" and wanders into Sir Marcus garden. Here she tells her story and begs to be allowed to remain. Sir Marcus is obdurate at first, but yields eventually and so takes a header into the ocean of indiscretion. Carlotta is the daughter of an English father and mother both dead, is totally uneducated and eats with her fingers.

Upon the orderly and philosophical household of Marcus she descends like a whirlwind much to the virtuous horror of the above-mentioned aunt whose one argument is "Why don't you marry the girl?" Mrs. McMurray, a friend of Sir Marcus, undertakes the education of the beautiful savage who soon winds herself completely round Sir Marcus' heart. Judith Mainwaring, being feminine, is naturally jealous and hearing that Hamdi Effendi the owner of the Turkish Seraglio which once included Carlotta, is in London, she hatches a plot with Sebastian Pasquale, a degenerate frequenter of disreputable continental towns to take Carlotta off to Paris, trusting to be able to play upon her fears of Hamdi Effendi and the harem. Carlotta is told that Sir Marcus will be killed by Hamdi Effendi if she stays with him, whilst if she goes off with Pasquale the wrath of the Turk will be diverted. She runs off, Sir Marcus is distraught and five months elapse whilst he scours the country in search of her. Judith Mainwaring finds her hopes brightened by the absence of Carlotta and the death of her husband. In the most delicate manner she is declaring her love for the astonished Sir Marcus, when in walks Carlotta with a story of illness and desertion. Sir Marcus' delight at seeing her again knows no bounds. All his life seems bright again and as the curtain falls we see him with Carlotta—no longer a girl but a woman—in his arms whilst Mrs. Mainwaring creeps quietly out of the rooms.

The performance of the "Morals of Marcus" by the Bandmann Comedy Co. on Wednesday last, attracted a most enthusiastic audience to the Theatre Royal. The applause and laughter created by the artless doings of the winsome Carlotta was constant, and the play was most efficiently dealt with by all concerned. The scenery was, as usual, excellent and reflected great credit on the clever scenic artist employed by Mr. Bandmann.

A part which necessitates the use of broken English throughout four acts is necessarily trying, and Miss Hamer was unduly handicapped by this disadvantage in her otherwise excellent impersonation of the unsophisticated and charming Carlotta. Nevertheless, her conception of the character was admirably correct and she imparted to it a freshness and activity of expression in entire accordance with the temperament to be expected in a lady brought straight from the harem to an English drawing-room.

Mr. Claude King made an admirable Sir Marcus Ordeyne and reeled of his prescribed epigrams with unfailing success. Carlotta's innocent questions furnished a sort of Aaron's rod to Sir Marcus' rock-bed of cynicism and the resultant epigrammatic flow was prodigious. "What is sex?" asks Carlotta. "The fundamental blunder of creation," replies Sir Marcus. There is any amount more of this sort of thing, and the audience were delighted with it all.

Miss Blanche Forsythe made a very fascinating Judith Mainwaring, Mr. W. H. Hargreaves did well in the part of Sebastian Pasquale and other parts were played with success by Mr. Clifford Bown as Hamdi Effendi, Miss Dorcas Corsbie as Mrs. Ordeyne, Miss Helen Grenville as Dora Ordeyne, and Miss May Dallas as Mrs. McMurray, Miss Russell Spiers as Antoinette, Sir Marcus' housekeeper, was admirable, and Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. W. J. Butler, Mr. A. L. Cowen and Miss Lilian Lloyd also appeared with success in minor roles.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	3	2	10 a m	11	50
Teheran........	2	2	25 p m	0	35
Suez........	2	2	30 p m	0	34

NOTICES.

Haiti (west Indies) notifies that all offices on Land line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted between Kyanktau-Bangkok (2-4-08.)

Turkish route right (2-4-08)

All Classes of telegrams for Burma are liable much delay due congestion.

REPLYING to a question at a meeting at Volksrust Mr. Botha said that Mr. Kruger had left £14,000 in sovereigns, and £48,000 in bluebacks. He (Mr. Botha) had accounted to Lord Milner for the money and had offered it to him, but the then High Commissioner refused to accept it, and the money was still in the bank.

THE NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

THE following is a full list of Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay as amended by notification in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Abdealy Muhammad Ali Kaziji, BA, LLB, (Cantab), Bar-at-Law
Abdullabhai Lalji
Abdul Husain Adamji Pirbhai
Abdul Kadir Ibrahim Abdul Karim
Abdullah Shakurbhai
Abdur Rahman Kadvani, Khan Bahadur.
Abdur Razzak Shaikh Imam.
Acworth, E C B.
Adam, J, A M I C E
Adamji Pirbhai, Sir, Kt.
Aga Farrukh Shah.
Aga Shah Rukh Shah.
Aga Shamsuddin Shah.
Aga Sultan Mohammad Shah, Aga Khan, His Highness, Sir, G C I E.
Agabeg, Alexander J.
Ahmadbhai Habibbhai.
Ahmad Rehmatulla Sayani, Bar.-at-Law
Aitken, R.
Ali Muhammad Abba Jumma.
Allum, E F.
Amirudin Tyabji.
Anandji Nanji.
Anderson, Charles.
Anderson, W C.
Andrews, S G D.
Ardeshir Jamshedji Umrigar.
Ardeshir Jamshedji Bilimoria
Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L M & S.
Ardeshir Framji.
Ardeshir Pestanji Cama, L M & S.
Armstrong, The Honourable Mr. C. H.
Bahmanji Behramji Patel, Khan Bahadur.
Bahmanji Dinsha Petit.
Balkrishna Bhivaji Tanaji
Bakhva Patel, Rao Saheb.
Balkrishna Ramchandra Nawalkar.
Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang.
Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, B A.
Baptista, Joseph, L C E., B A., L L B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
Baptista, Thomas.
Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, L M & S
Barlow, Robert.
Barry, Lieut.-Colonel J. P., M B., I M S.
Barry, Lieut.-Colonel T D C, I M S.
Baumbach, Robert
Bayley, Vernon B F
Beaumont, Commander E J, R I M
Becbie, James
Behramji Dadabhai, Khan Bahadur
Behramji Mehrvanji Malabari
Behramji Nasarvanji Sirvai
Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B A
Behramji Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai
Bell, W M
Bezanji Dadabbai Kapadia, L M and S
Bhagvandas Narottamdas
Bhaishankar Nanabhai
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Sir, Kt, L M
Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B A, LL B
Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, LM& S
Bhikhaji Edalji Ghasvala, L M and S
Bicknell, Howard
Binning, D B, M A, LL.B (Glas and Cantab)
Birkett, T W
Blakeman, Wm Alfred Ernest, B A
Bocarro Joseph
Boggs, C H S
Boileau, C
Bollam, E
Bolus, E J, B A (Oxon), I C S
Bowen, J C G
Boyd, A E
Bradbury, J. F.
Branson, Reginald, Bar.-at-Law.
Britto, J. L.
Brown, R Paterson.
Bullock, William.
Burns, Cecil L.
Cameron, The Honourable Mr W L S L, A M Inst C E.
Chalk, G F.
Chaturbhuj Murarji.
Childe, Major L F, M B, I M S,
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad B A, LLB. The Honourable Mr.
Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, L M & S.
Collie, Lieut.-Colonel M A T, M B (Aber.), CM, IMS.
Collister, J G H., M I C E.
Coombs, E E
Cooper, A T.
Cordue, Lieut.-Colonel W G R R E.
Craigie, Adar.
Crawford, H
Crawford Leslie.
Crimmin, Lieut.-Colonel J., C I E V C I M S.
Cromelin, C A R
Cuffe, T W
Dadabhai Mehrvanji Dalal.
Dadabhai Nasarvanji Kairavala
Dadi Nasarvanji Dadi
Daji Abaji Khare, B A LL B, The Honourable Mr
Dhamodhar Gordhandas Sukadvala
Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B A, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur
Darashah Dorabji Reporter
Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Khan Bahadur
Dandbhai Musabhai Khan Bahadur
David Sir Sassoon Jacob, Kt
Dawson, F G R
Dayabhai Surajlal Thatti
DeAlmeida, J D
Deane, A H L R C P L R C S.
DeMonte, D A, L M and, S, M D
DeOliveira, John Frank X, B A, LL B
DeSouza, L J E, B A, LL B
Devji Odhavji Chotane Rao Saheb
Devkaran Nanji Desai
Dhakji Kashinath, Rao Bahadur
Dharamsi Morarji Gokaldas
Dhondiba Hanmantrao Barde, Rao Bahadur
Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit
Dhanjishah N Parekh, Colonel, I M S (Retired)
Dimmock, Lieut-Colonel H P, M D, I M S
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L M and S
Dinshah Bahmanji Master, L M and S
Dinshah Dorabji Mistri
Dinshah Edalji Wacha
Dinshah Mancherji Panthaki
Dinshah Manekji Petit, Sir, Bart
D[illegible]n R A
Dorab Jamshedji Tata
Doran, E A, C I E,
D Rozario, Luis Phillippe, L M
Dosabhai K Patel, L M & S
Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M A
D'Silva, Diogo Manuel, L M & S
Dunlop, R W L
Dunn, The Honourable Mr G O W, M Inst C E
Dwarkadas Dharamsi
Edgerley, The Honourable Sir Steyning W., K C V O, C I E, I C S
Edwardes, S M, I C S
Eknath Raghunath Khote
Ellapa Balaram, Rao Bahadur
Enthoven, R E, I C S
Ezra Joseph Elias
Fairzullabhai Heptulla
Fardunji Framji Karaka
Fardunji Jamsedji Parakh
Fardunji Mehrvanji Banaji
Fardunji Nasarvanji Pisni, L M & S
Fardunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law
Fatehali Saikh Ahmad
Fawcett, C G H, I C S
Fazalbhai, Karimbhai Ibrahim
Fazulbhai Meherali Chinai.
Ferguson A F
Fernandes, Cajetan, M D., L.M. & S.
Fernandez, D
Ferreira, Dominic Joseph B A, LL B
Ferreira, F X, L M & S
Field, J W, M R C S, L R C P
Fitz-Gibbon, P J, M Inst. C E
Forbes, C H B
Framji Dorabji Framji Panday
Framji Edalji Davar, L M & S
Framji Shapurji, G G M C
Framroz Rustomji Joshi
French, V C
Gangaram Bapsoba Rele, B A, LL B
Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M A LL B
Ganpatrao Krishna Tivarekar
Gell, Herbet George, M V O
Ghanshyam Nilkanth Nadkarni, B A, LL B Rao Bahadur
Gill, H
Gillum, S J
Girdhardas Jethabhai
Glazebrook, N S
Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh B A, LL B, The Honourable Mr
Gokaldas Naranji
Gomes, L P, B A, L M & S
Gordon, F F
Gostling, David Ebenezer, C E
Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal
Govardhandas Khatav Makanji
Govind Bhau Prabakar, L M & S, &c
Graham Donald
Grant, J A
Gray, Cecil
Greany, Surgeon-General JP, MD, IMS
Greaves Herbert Rufus
Gulabchand Motichand, BA, LLB
Gulam Husain Allana
Gullam Husain Karimbhai Ibrahim
Gulam Husain Rehmatulla Khairaz, Bar-at-Law
Haig Brown, WA
Haigh, PB, BA (Cantab) ICS
Haji Ahmad Devji
Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel, Khan Saheb
Haji Ibrahim Usman
Haji Ismail Gul Muhammad
Haji Ismail Haji Allana Vahidina
Haji Ismail Hashum
Haji Kasim Jusuf
Haji Muhammad Haji Ismail
Haji Nur Muhammed Kasim
Haji Siddik Haji Ibrahim Nurani.
Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid
Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani
Haji Zakria Haji Ahmad Patel
Hajibhai Lalji
Hakim Muhammad Dayam Hakim Abdullah Shah, Khan Bahadur
Hall, Joseph, M Inst C E, M Inst M E
Hamilton, F E
Hareshvar Mahadev Pandit
Hari Sitaram Dikshit, The Honourable Mr, BA, LLB
Harischandra Pandurang Pitale
Harischandra Jagannath
Harkisandas Narottamdas, Sir, Kt
Harrison, F C, ICS
Harrison, Frank
Hart, Henry Ernest
Harter, R W
Hartley, L W
Hasan Ali Abdul Ali
Hasanali Mulla Hakimji, Khan Saheb
Hatch, G W, I C S
Hashambhai Rehmatulla Khairaz
Hayward, M H W, LL B, (Cantab), I C S
Hebblethwaite, H P
Hepper, Captain H A L, R E
Hewett, B H
Hewett, Captain George H, R N
Hirachand Nemchand Javeri
Hirji Ghelabhai Padamsi
Hill, Arthur, C I E, F C H, M Inst C E
Hill, F R
Hojel, Major J G, I M S
Horbury, G F, M Inst C E
Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Bar at-Law
Hormasji Bahmanji Jijibhai
Hormasji Dadabhai
Hormasji Dorabji Padamji
Hormasji Edulji Allbless
Hormasji Manekji Masina, L M & S, F R C S
Hormasji Mancherji Cama
Hormasji Sorabji Kammu
Hormasji Limjibhai Batliwala, L M & S
Hoskyn, Major C R, R E
Hotson, J E B, I C S
Howard, W H K
Hughes, The Honourable Sir Walter Charleton, Kt, C I E, M Inst C E
Hunt, Leslie
Hussain Badruddin Tyabji, B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law
Ibrahim Haji Harun Nakhuda
Ibrahim Rahimtullah, The Honourable, Mr C I E
Inglis, D M
Inverarity, John Duncan, B A, LLB (Cantab), Bar-at-Law
Isaac, Raphael Hyeem Simeon
Ismailji Ibrahim Katva
Jafarbhai Rahimtullah Kadarbhai, B A, Bar-at-Law
Jagmohandas Vandravandas
Jagmohandas Varjivandas
Jalbhai Ardeshir Seth
Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia
Jamshedji Jivanji Gazdar M A, Bar-at-Law
Jamshedji Kharsedji Jamshedji
Jamshedji Manockji Framji Patel
Jamsetji Jijibhai, Sir, Bart
Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Khan Bahadur
Janardan Gopal
Jardine, M R, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law
Jehangir Bahmanji Petit
Jehangir Behramji Marzban
Jehangir Dosabhai Framji
Jehangir Edalji Davar
Jehangir Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir, Kt.
Jenkins, The Honourable Mr J L, C S I, M A (Oxon), I C S
Jijibhai Pestanji Nicholson, L M & S
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B A, Shams-ul-Ulama
Johnson, W P
Jukes, J E C, I C S
Jumabhai Jan Muhammad
K Subramani Aiyar, B A
Kaikhusru Dosabhai Framji
Kaikhusru Jamaspji Minocherji Jamasp Asana, Dastur
Kaikhusru Maneckji B Minocherhomji
Kalabhai Lallubhai
Kalliandas Keshavdas
Kamruddin Amiruddin
Karamsi Damji, Rao Bahadur
Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Sir, Kt
Kasimbhai Muhammad Mitha
Kavasji Bezanji Sethna, BA LLB
Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash
Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L M & S
Kavasji Hormasji G G M C
Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney
Kavasji Meharvanji Seth
Kavasji Navroji, G G M C
Kavasji Pestanji, G G M C
Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law
Kazi Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif London
Kent, R J, Assoc M Inst C E
Ker, Leighton B
Keshavji Nathu Saelor, Rao Bahadur.
Khanderao Moroji
Khursedji Muncherji Navroji Banaji
Khursedji Maneckji Khurshedji, B A (Oxen), Bar-at-Law
Khursedji Navroji Wadia
Khurshedji Rustamji Cama
Kilkelly, Major P P M B I M S
King, Alexander Richard.
Kirkpatrick, Henry Clare, M A (Dub). Bar-at-Law.
Kirtikar, Lieut.-Col, K R, M R C S, (Eng) L R C P (Lond), F L S, I M S Retired)
Lafond, Hugh Alfred
Lakhamsi Nappu.
Lakhmidas Bhimji
Lakhmidas Morarji.
Lamb, The Honourable Mr R A, C I E, I C S
Lang, B
Lang, Walter
Lattery, W A M
Leao, D. F.
Leao, Felix
Leslie A. K.
Leslie, N U K
Leslie Rogers, J B
Lester A W
Limji Naoroji Banaji, Bar-at-Law
Liston, Captain W G, M B, I M S
Logal, The Honourable Mr A C, I C S
Lowndes, G R, Bar-at-Law.
Lucas, W H, I C S
Lund, George
Mackenzie, G S
Macqueen, James Ernest Barton
Madhavdas Gokaldas L Pitta
Madhavji Damodhar Thackersi
Mancherji Behramji Kolah, M D
Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C I E, M Inst C E. F R I B A
Mancherji Rustamji Dholu, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Manekchand Hirachand
Manekji Khurshedji Nariman, B A Khan Bahadur
Manekshah Dhanjishah Doctor
Mangan, W S
Manmohandas Ramji Hora
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B A, LL B
Mant, R N
Mathuradas Gokaldas
McBain, James Anderson Dickson
McCausland, G H A
McDermott, J
McDonald, C E
McDonald, James
McDonald, Major James Haldane, MB, CM, IMS
McLeod, NC, BA, (Oxon), Bar-at-Law
Meherali Muhammad Fakira
Mehrjibhai Rustamji Sethna, LM&S
Mehrvanji Mancherji Cama, B A
Mehrvanji Nasarvanji Wadia, B A
Mehrvanji Pestanji Khareghat, Lieut-Colonel, IMS (Retired
Meikle, H G W
Messent, P Glynn, M Inst C E
Meyer, Lieut-Colonel CHL MD, BS, (Lon), I M S
Millard, W S
Miller, George
Mills, Veterinary-Major James M R C V S
Milne, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, M B, I M S
Mirza Ali Akbar Khan
Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, M A L L B
Mirza Muhammad Shiraz
Moir, George Waring
Morarji Vasanji Manji
Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M D
Moses, Silas Meyer
Moss, Major Allan
Motilal Jamnadas Sovaklal Shroff.
Muhammadali Adamji Pirbhai.
Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law
Muhammad Ali Murgay, Khan Saheb Kaji
Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji
Muhammad Husain Hakim, Bar-at-Law
Muhammadbhai Karimbhai
Muhammadbhai Nansi Kharaz
Muir Frank L.
Muir Mackenzie, The Honourable Mr. J W P, C S I, M R A C, I C S
Muirhead, A
Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya
Muller, O V, M A
Mulraj Khatav Mackanji.
Munshi Muhammad Hasan Mokba.
Murdoch, James
Murphy, R W
Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, Rao Bahadur, B A; L L B
Nanabhai Ardeshir Framji Moos, B Sc (Ed.), L C E, F R S E, F C S
Nanabhai Hormasji Moos
Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L M & S
Nanabhai Ratanji Chichgar
Nanu Narayan Kothare
Narandas Purshotamdass
Naranji Dwarkadas
Narayan Gunaji Velinkar, MA, LLB
Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur
Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, BA, LLB
Narottamdas Morarji Gokaldas
Natsu Saibu
Nasarvanji Hormasji Choksi, Khan Bahadur, MD, L M & S
Nasarvanji Mehrvanji Patel
Nasarvanji Sorabji Jamshedji
Nathan, S A
Navroji Jehangirji Gamadia
Navroji Manekji Wadia, CIE
Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia
Navroji Pestanji Hormasji Cama, Bar at Law
Navroji Sorabji Bengali
Nicholson Eustace Ferrers
Nissim, Reuben Meyer
Nolan, W J
Noronha, C
Novis, Captain T S, I M S
Nuruddin Ibrahim Nuruddin
Ogden, W
Oliver, Arthur Knapp
Panton, Arthur
Parbhudas Jivandas
Paton, Nigel Fairholt
Payne, H A H
Pell, Afred
Percival, P E
Pereira, Joseph Francis
Pestanji Kavasji
Pestanji Nasarvanji Wadia
Phillips, R M
Phiroz Khurshedji Sethna, B A
Phirozshah Bahmanji Jijibhai Dadabhai
Phirozshah Mehrvanji Mehta, The Honourable Sir, K C I E, M A, Bar-at Law
Plinston, G C
Popat Parbhuram, L M & S
Potts, Captain W Flemming
Powell, S A, BA, MB, MCh
Prevost, F A
Priestly W
Procter, H E E
Pr[illegible]es, S M, AM Inst C E
Purammal Gulji Singani
Purshottam Udhavji, Rao Saheb
Purshottamdas Mangaldas
Purshottamdas Vishram Mavji
Quin, HO, ICS
Raghunath Babaji Malup
Raikes, E B, Bar-at-Law
Rajabali Visram Patel, L M & S
Ramji Ghamaji Rukare
Ramkrishna Narayen Parmanand, L M & S
Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar
Ravji Raoji Aru
Ravji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankarset
Ratanji Jamshedji Tata
Ratanji Rustamji Dadina, Khan Bahadur
Ratanshah Erachshah Kobiyar B A LLB
Ratanshah Temulji Nariman
Ratansi Mulji
Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril B A
Reed, H Stanley
Rehmubhai Allama
Richardson, H
Rickards, F T
Remington, Frank Cartwright
Robertson, L J, Bar-at-Law
Robinson, Charles Bradshaw
Rodrigues, Joseph F
Rodrigues V S
Rustam Bahmanshah Vakil, B A, LLB.
Rustam D N Wadia, L A, Bar-at-Law.
Rustam Sorabji Paovala
Rustamji Ardeshir Spencer
Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai
Rustamji Dhanjibhai Setna, B A, L L B, Bar-at-Law
Rustamji Jamshedji Jijibhai
Rustamji Mehrvanji Patel M A, L L B
Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L M & S.
Sadanund Trimbak Bhandhare
Sandanand Tribakji Kale
Saiyid Maindin Sayid Husain
Syaid Shamsuddin Saiyidmian Kadri, B A
Saleh Muhammad Dharamsi
Sarjant, S J
Scott, The Honourable Mr Basil
Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Khan Saheb
Shaikh Isa bin Khalifa
Shamsabul Sitaram Misri, Rao Saheb, LM & S
Shamsuddin Abbas Tyabji
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, LM Rao Bahadur
Santaram Vithal, LM
Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha
Shapurji Jivaji
Sharp, WH MA (Oxon)
Shavak Ratanji Bamanji
Shaw, F W
Shelley, Major A D G, R E (Retired)
Shellim, David Sassoon
Shellim, Selim Ezekiel
Sheppard, WD ICS,
Sherring, A E
Shilstone, William Nelson
Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, BA. LLB
Shortt, W C G
Shrikrishna Gunaji Velinkar, BA, LLB
Slater, John Sanders, BA (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law
Smith, Frederick Yorke
Smith, Sidney, M D
Solomon, David, Khan Saheb
Sorab Kavasji Hormasji, M D, M R C S, L R C P, D P H
Sorab Khurshedji Nariman, M D, B Sc (Bom), M R C S (England) D P H (Cantab)
Sorabji Bahmanji Master
Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash
Sorabji Edalji Warden
Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, B A, LL B
Sorabji Limji Panday
Stevens, C F
Strangman, T J, B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law
Street, Major Aston, M B F R C S, I M S
Stringfellow, H P
Suleman Kasim Haji Mitha
Swinton, Major F E, I M S
Symington, J H
Symons, John Littleton
Taherali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, M A (Oxon), LL D (Dub,), Bar-at-Law
Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, B, A.
Teju Kaya.
Temulji Bhikhaji Nariman L, M, & S.
Tennant, G F D.
Thomas, G, A. B. A, (Cantab.), I C S
Tickell, J, R
Todd, A, M.
Treble, H.
Trevor, A, Hill, The Honourable.
Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.
Tribhuvandas Varjivandas.
Tukaram Javji Chowdhari.
Tulsidas Keshavdas.
Turner, J, A., M, D.
Tyabji Ibrahim.
Ukarji Kavasji Umarigar.
Vamad Damodarji Pitale.
Vasanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Rao Saheb.
Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar Rao Bahadur.
Vasudev Pandurang, Rao Bahadur.
Venis, W.
Viegas, A G L M & S
Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.
Virchand Dipchand, C I E
Vishnu Krishna Bhatavdekar, B A L L B
Vithaldas Damodhar Thakarsi, The Honourable Mr
Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur
Vrijbucandas Atmaram
Waite, W E
Wallace, John, C E
Wamanrao Nana Moroba
Watson, A G
Watson E Y
Watson, J P
Webb, George Richard
Weldon, W L B A, L L M (Cantab), Bar-at-Law
Westropp, A S C I C S
Wild, A C, I C S
Wilson, C H C I E
Wilson, P R
Wise, Arthur W
Woollcombe, Reginald
Wright, Lieut-Colonel E L
Wright, H C

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 19th March.

Mr. F. Gracias, G. B. V. C., to act as Inspector under the Glanders Farcy Act for the whole of the City of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. P. DeSouza, with effect from the 23rd instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., J. A. Pope, I. C. S., and T. N. Koppikar, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on 17th March.

Mr C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., and Dr. N. Gustasp, Ph. D., Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, N. C., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 17th March.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 11th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with such special leave on urgent private affairs as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 17th March.

The following Promotions of officers in the Bombay Custom House are notified: With effect from the 14th March 1907—Mr. F. S. Punnett, First Assistant Collector of Customs, to be substantive pro-tem. Collector of Customs, Karachi. Mr. H. Crawford, Second Assistant Collector of Customs, to be substantive pro-tem. First Assistant Collector.

With effect from the 2nd August, Mr. R. Maidment, Third Assistant Collector of Customs, to be substantive pro-tem. Second Assistant Collector. Mr. E. Sequira, an Apraiser in the Custom House, to be substantive pro-tem. Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs.

The following promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified:—Mr. A. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in Class III, officiated in Class II from the 25th January 1907 to the 13th March 1908.

Mr A E Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class IV, to be substantive pro-tem. in Class III with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Mr J A Stevens, an Assistant Collector in Class III, to officiate in Class II with effect from the 2nd September 1907.

Mr A Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in Class III and substantive pro-tem. in Class II, officiated in Class II from the 23rd October 1907 to the 1st December 1907.

Mr A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class III, officiated in Class II from the 23rd October 1907 to the 1st December 1907.

Mr C. R. Watkins, and Assistant Collector in in Class V, officiated in Class IV from the 28th October 1907 to the 27th November 1907.

Mr. F Ware to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. Hewlett, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks commencing from the 6th April.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I C S., Assistant Collector Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs from 10th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., to act as commissioner, Southern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. W. W. Drew, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending relief, by Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S.

Miss M. Ashworth, Inspectress of Girls Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, has been granted, with effect from the 18th March 1908, privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and five days.

Miss M. E. Chubb, Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 22nd May.

Captain R. W. R. Pennington is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from 29th February during the absence on leave of Lieutenant R. W. Fisher.

Mr. W. R. Lewis, Temporary Engineer, in charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona, is granted privilage leave for three months from 18th April, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. P. L. Bowers, Assoc, M. Inst. C E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona district, Vice Mr. Lewis. or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc, (Glas), Mr. E. M. Duggon, B.Sc. (Eng); Mr. Shaik Ebrahim, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Assistant Engineers, passed on the 7th March the Professional Examination prescribed of the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. A. Breakey, a Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, has been dismissed from the service for having despatched from the Dhubri Government Telegraph Office to Govripore an alarmist telegram which he himself fabricated and by which a severe panic was created at Gouripore and at places in the neighbourhood.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 1st May or the subsequent date of relief.

Captain D Steel, I M S, late officiating Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. Pension service, 4th year, commenced 1st September 1907.

Mr. C. Walbe, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty days in combination with furlough for six months and ten days.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, on private affairs, for the periods stated against their names: Captain (Honorary Major) W. Sargeant Southern Maratha Railway Rifles, for 8 months from 12th March 1908. Captain S. J. Mercer, Southern Maratha Railway Rifles, for one year from 12th March. The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Batty, I. C. S. have been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 20th January.

WE would remind our readers that a meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 at the Town Hall in connection with the Kashmir Mineral Company, when all interested, or likely to be interested in the Company are invited to attend, and some valuable samples of gems and minerals will be shewn.

DURING the week ending with the 31st of March 1,216 chests of opium were removed from Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 1,210 were shipped to China, 1 was purchased by the Farmer at Pandu Mewas, 1 by the Farmer at Porbunder, 2 by the Farmer at Surat and 2 by the Farmer at Jamnagar. During the week 1,151½ chests were imported from Indore.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, has approved the appointment of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I. C. S. to be a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Geidt, resigned. H. M. The King, has approved the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Council, Bengal, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bengal, *vice* the Honourable Mr. P. O'Kinealy, resigned.

THE Furness Railway Company, who are now the owners of the house in which Romney once lived, which is situated on the outskirts of Barrow-in-Furness, have obtained powers to renovate and repair it, and it is their intention to create a museum on the ground floor. The house is small, and occupies a high position, commanding a fine view of the Duddon estuary and the Irish Sea. It was sold to a local builder, who was going to pull it down, when the Railway company stepped in. The museum will be 30ft. by 16ft., and it is hoped to secure as many relics of the great painter as possible, including some of his works. Romney, who attended school in the district, is buried at Dalton-in-Furness, which is a few miles from this house.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOLD BRAID LACE.

Until old English braid lace was revived lace-making was looked upon as a serious art, requiring a prodigality of time and eyesight which the average woman can hardly be expected to devote to an occupation "pour passer Phure." Ponderous cushions and gingling bobbins are, moreover far from representing the stock-in-trade to take about on visits, and bring down to the drawing-room in that deadliest hour of guest-life, between breakfast and the morning stroll, when hostesses are busy with the household affairs, and the men are usurping the morning papers in the smoking-room. The new gold lace is, however, a simple affair, requiring few materials, and costing comparatively less than most pieces of fancy work. To begin with, a simple three-cornered piece of lace, suitable for revers, is an admirable choice, or a curved band may be originated which will do duty in the form of a roll-collar or narrow berthe on an evening coat or a tea-gown.

BRIDGE COATS.

Neat little semi-sac bridge coats, carried out entirely in this lace, are by no means beyond the skill of the amateur, the only essential being a good shape where the pattern is concerned, and in choosing a model this fact should be taken even more into consideration than the actual design which can often be altered and elaborated in the working. The method of commencing the lace is practically identical with the plan of campaign where braid lace is concerned, narrow flat gold braid being, however, employed instead of the which or ecru Honiton edging. A pattern traced on canvas or oilcloth is procured, and the gold braid is then tacked directly on to the design, great care and judgment being exercised to prevent, as far as possible, going over the same point more than once, or cutting the braid. The tacking should be double, that is, at either edge of the braid, and the latter eased sufficiently in making loops, turning corners and describing semi-circles, so that the danger is not run of the work cockling when finished.

When this has been accomplished, a needle should be threaded with the finest gold-coloured silk, and the outer edge of the braid overcast, the silk being pulled sufficiently taut to make the braid lie perfectly flat and even. The most interesting part of the work can now be begun. In the centre of each leaf or flower petal in the design, point lace stitches, in fine gold thread, should be worked, any directions for making needlepoint lace usually giving excellent examples of the method of working these fancy stitches with ordinary lace cotton. No difficulty will, besides, be experienced in adapting these to gold lace, the same patterns being, in fact, repeated in every description of Italian, Belgian, and English lace. After filling in the design in this manner, a light cobwebby background is given by working what are appropriately called "spiders," in the gaps between the motifs of the pattern. The space is first bridged over in the form of a cross of gold thread, and the cross converted into a star by running a fresh thread between each of the four original ones, and darning a flat button in the middle, care being taken to provide an unequal number of strands, so that the needle can be worked in and out of the web into the centre. On completing the whole nothing remains to be done but to cut the basting threads which secure the braid to the design, and press the lace with an iron, interposing a folded cloth between it and the lace.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

In Kashmir the disturbance which has given a light precipitation in a few stations is disappearing. The pressure now is lowest in Bengal Winds are southerly at the head of the Bay with the result that rain has fallen in parts of Assam, while in North Burma there have been a few light showers. The weather is still much warmer than usual in north-east of India, the United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. Burma—Myitkyina and Lasnio had light falls of rain. Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or excess and temperature normal, except for a little in excess in the north. North-East India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh, Fezpur and Genhati each report half an inch of rain, and skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam, clear elsewhere Moisture in the air has decreased below the average in several stations. Temperature is in general excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Light cloud persists in the Central Provinces and Central India, while in the United Provinces skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Weather continues warmer than usual, except in parts of the Central Provinces.

North-West India—Light precipitation occurred in parts of Kashmir and cloud decreased the north. Skies now are clear or only lightly clouded throughout the division. The air is damper than usual in Kashmir, Sind and Gujarat, and contains nearly normal quantity of moisture, elsewhere the temperature fallen, but is still in excess in Upper Sind, and Rajputana.

Peninsula—The cloud has spread over northern districts, but in the rest of the Peninsula skies are almost free from cloud. Humidity is normal, except for slight defect in parts of the Deccan. The temperature is nornal.

Forecast—Thunder-showers are probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few dust-storms may recur in central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd April, 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the air is drier than usual everywhere except at Agra. Winds are westerly at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and north-westerly at Agra and Jhansi. Weather both during day and night has been 5° to 11° hotter than usual generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at most places. Humidity has increased slightly at Karachi and Ajmer. Winds are westerly at Karachi while Ajmer and Jaipur recorded calms. The maximum has been 3° to 5° in excess or normal generally while last night's minimum was 6° to 10° above the average at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are overcast at Indore and partially clouded in the remaining places. The air has become damper than usual at most places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum varies from normal by small amounts while yesterday's minimum was 7° to 9° in excess at Nemuch and Indore.

Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or densely clouded everywhere while the air is drier than usual. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature both during day as well as night had been 2° to 10° in excess of normal everywhere except at Raipur where last night's minimum was 2° below the average.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased slightly in all places. Winds blow from the southerly direction at Bombay, from the easterly direction at Mormugao and from the northerly direction at Ratnagiri, while Karwar recorded clam. Temperature variations have been small and somewhat irregular.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports a few drops and skies are more or less clouded generally. Humidity has increased considerably at Bijapur. Calms and north-westerly or north-easterly winds prevail at most places. Temperature both day and night has been above the average everywhere.

General Remarks.—Weather continues to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

2nd April, 1908.

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and, as a matter of fact, it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner, men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease, if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here, there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Views of the Duke of Argyll.

In an elaborately illustrated article in the "Pall Mall Magazine" the Duke of Argyll expresses his views on the subject of the proposed Reform of the House of Lords. He writes :—

As long as it is impossible to carry a strengthening of the House of Lords through a Commons chamber, which desires its weakening and not its strengthening, what is the use of elaborate schemes of reform? These must be statutory, and this statute cannot be got. It is easy to reform on paper; there is indeed nothing easier. Hereditary legislation is indefensible. Cut it out, then. But you cannot, for the Commons won't allow it as long as the Commons vote against any limitation of their authority. On paper you can make a Peer's chamber as strong as is the Senate in the United States. That constitution, moulded by Washington, is the latest and the best. It has stood the test of time. It is supported by all the States of the Union, for the individuality of each State is therein secured. The Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs is the most powerful man in the Union, except the President. Check after check is provided against hasty legislation and against the continuing domination of any ministry. But many people over her are ready to turn against all American, against all British experience. Any check system is odious to an impatient crowd elated by their success at a single election. They are like men who lay mental to make a new road, and won't have any steam-roller to flatten the rough stuff they have enthusiastically pitched upon the track. No sifting and sieving for them! The material they have thrown down is excellent! Why should the people not be made to walk thereon, and gradually flatten it for themselves? Is it of any use to show the value of taking out the rough lumps? Is it of any use to show how carefully the surface has hitherto been prepared, and what pains have been taken in the doing of it? No! The inna genius of the new must be taken as being all-sufficient over the methods of the old. Let us have no painful riddling of the material Dump it down. The old riddlers and sifters were some of them feeble labourers—therefore their whole work must be wrong!

"That is not our language, not at all," say the hasty ones; "we can make a good road. It is the lords who bar the way. It is they who put down an obstruction, making the road impossible." But is this the case? When has the Revising Chamber stopped and ruined any measure that the people have declared by repeated votes must pass? No such instance exists. It is the fiat of the people when fully informed that must open all gates on the road of progress. It is not the hasty passage of any vehicle, however crazy, that is demanded.

The majority of men are too busy to attend to politics. They require to be informed, not during one given year, but repeatedly, of the arguments for or against change. The mere assertion of cruelty being exercised, the mere talk of unequal treatment, the mere fear of alleged injustice, the bare promise of levelling up or of pulling down is enough to deceive an electorate, conscious of its good intentions, and eager for the amendment of evil. But this very electorate has in all civilised countries provided for delays; for opportunity for reflection; for assurance that is not being misled; for security that the remedy proposed may not prove worse than the disease. This has been more emphatically the case since a nation's life has become complex, and has to represent not an upper class only, but all classes of a complicated organisation. It is this adequate reflection in an assembly of all interests that prevents violent oscilation along the road, that makes the wheels roll without jolting or collapse of the "machine."

It is the same principle that directs men to have inferior and superior Courts of Law, to test, and retest statement and cause, plea and counter-evidence. To do less would be to revert to the savage state when might was right, and the minority had to suffer until they in turn prepared the suffering for their former masters. Is there any reason for relapsing into the primitive simplicity and suffering of prehistoric Britain? Does the Revising Chamber do its work badly? The opinion of the lawyers who argue before its courts, whether of judicature or only of committees, is wholly in favour of the work done. There is an absence of motive in their findings, there is an evident independence which does not exist elsewhere. A man with constituent to please must be more inclined to think of what they will say of his verdict, than a man who has no constituents. Therefore the presence on all Committees of Peers forms a valuable element, giving confidence that impartial justice will be dealt. Few know how constant is the labour undergone during the Session in such Committee work.

Now, since it is useless to speak of reforms until you have some chance that reform would be allowed, and this at present being impossible, is there anything that may be done without statue?

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

Is there anything the Lords could do of their own accord, and without the leave of the House of Commons? "Nothing that would be of legal force," must be the reply. But could anything be done by social pressure, and internal arrangement? This would depend on the docility of its members to any rule made by the majority. The majority could not force the exclusion from a Division on any question when a Peer desired to vote. Could it be made unpleasant for any "black sheep" to "show up"? It is doubtful. Supposing it were arranged that twelve or more Summoners should be appointed by each side, and that no Peer should be expected to vote unless he were specially summoned. Would those not summoned abstain from coming and voting? It is doubtful. They might insist on exercising their legal right, summons or no summons. There are probably only two or three who would not be summoned. It is not likely that these few individuals would be men to show docility to any rule which could not be enforced except by black looks or some other social deterrent.

A Resolution of the House declaring its will that only a selection of their number should vote could have no legal power. At best such a resolution could only show the good intentions of the majority to a discerning public. But the public would have to back the Lords in their good intentions by instructing their representatives in the Commons to vote for what the Lords desired—that is to vote for the strengthening of the Lords in their influence in the commonwealth. Will they do so? Not at present, at all events. The party at present in power desire to elbow out the Lords not to say to them "More power to your elbow!" This phase of feeling will probably only come when the Lords can be called the direct representatives of districts in which the voter shall elect the Peer to be his "alter ego" in a new Senate. An equal number of men who have held official position in the nomination of former Governments might be held also to represent the people, because they have been chosen by those elected by the constituencies. All heads of Government Departments, retired from duty, might be held to have the same qualification as representative of the people's experience in the actual conduct of Government administration. These form a considerable body; who would be most useful. Would the constituencies be jealous of giving any permanent power to the nominees of their own creation? Perhaps not, except in times of excitement.

It is an unfounded assumption that the Peers have little to do. It is true that, as in the commons, a man may "take it is easy," and the abstention from much talk either in the House or at public party meetings is not the least valuable quality of many of the Peers. Such silence and comparative detachment is more favourable for the formation of a cool judgment than is the "hack-in-harness" condition of mind evolved by the crack of the party Whip. Independence and individual thought are not bad elements in a chamber of revision. Nor is it by any means inconvenient to have a number of men from whom can be selected the committees which have to weigh evidence and report on the many matters awaiting their decision. I do not know that any one contests the value of the judicial functions of the Supreme Court consisting of legal members of the House of Lords. It has been a practice of the House to confirm the judgment of the majority of the judges when any legal matter has been decided by the judicial members. Thus, when the famous Douglas cause, between the families of Hamilton and Douglas for the succession to the property of Bothwell Castle and other estates, was decided by the Scots Court of Session for the Hamilton claim, and the Law Lords in the Upper Chamber decided in the contrary sense for the Douglas party, the lay Peers who had also to vote confirmed the decision of their judicial brethren. But the power in case of obvious partiality has always been exercised against the majority of the Law Lords. It is in the independence and the freedom from any feeling of having to "fear the consequences" that the Revising Chamber has a value all its own. It shares such a virtue with the Senate of the United States. Well did George Washington know the value of an independent judgment, a judgment that can be given free from the feeling that "I must remember my constituents" [illegible] but the ordinary [illegible] of the Upper House needs this independence constantly, for he constantly sits on committees, sometimes with and sometimes without the members of the Commons sharing with him the duty. The committee work now done in the country often takes Commoner and Peer away to a provincial city distant from London during the height of the session for three weeks or longer, in order that local disputes regarding railways, tramways, water-supply, etc., may be heard and decided.

The cases before the Lords' committees must be conscientiously attended to, and the Report finally come to must be signed by all the members; the minority Report, if there be a division of opinion, requiring as much care as, and entailing responsibility in an almost equal degree with Report of the majority. It has never been alleged that important matter mentioned in evidence have been neglected. The confidence in a full and impartial hearing is quite as great when the case is before the one House as before the other, to put the fact very mildly. No one need imagine that because the Lords meet later, and rise earlier, than do the Commons, that the output of work is less. The work of their tongues is often less. The work of their brains is often—well, let us say, to be respectful—equally great. No one has yet suggested that, in the sphere of law and justice, the verdict of a lower court if twice repeated should supersede the verdict of the higher court. No one has called the first court "the people," or said that a verdict which the grumbler dislikes means the police magistrate and "the People against the Peers." Yet this is the cry in politics. It might read otherwise. It might read, "the People and the Peers against the Prime-minister's Precipitation." An upper House, however imperfect it may be, should always be allowed the power of asking that the people consider again the evidence on any important question before they finally confirm or modify their judgment formed on first impressions. This is the lesson taught and maintained by all the great English-speaking democracies; the people's vote must rule, but after full evidence has been given for their deliberate judgment. Otherwise a ministry becomes not their representative, but their master. The ministry, if it desires, to prove it right to its existence, and its true representation of the people, must submit all great questions, not to one but two parliaments chosen by the people, to decide vital matters of change.

The function of revision—the necessity of deliberation in making changes in an old-established State—is as necessary now as it was when Washington provided for it in the United States. That all the wheels of the revising machinery are not free of rust is a secondary matter. That all Peers are not perfect is nothing. Isolated personal traits have nothing to do with the question. You may as well object to the necessary operation of shaving or haircutting, because you don't quite like "the cut of the jib" of your barber. Abolish an effectual revision, deny to the people the right of interference when they see things going wrong, and what must be the result? A period of strife and trouble. The "falsehood of extremes" will be proved yet again, for measures loved only by a ministry, and not by the nation, will be urged by both sides and adopted by "First Consuls." Tories and Predatories, Socialists and Theorists will each have their innings, and decline to be pronounced "out" by the old umpire, the British public, who will be told to leave the wickets, go to the devil, and be content if they get their beer. It is true that they who live through this turmoil may see a real Senate representing the people and elected by them by districts or countries, as the United States Senate is constituted. This Senate may be erected at last to counter mischief and cause the people to have a chance of ruling according to their deliberate conviction. The present scheme would trap them into subserviency to ministers chosen for the moment and often on other questions than those which may be most important. "Lords and Liberty and Popular Control" may prove as good a cry as "Down with the Peers," or "Peers v. People." All that is necessary is for it to be made manifest that the Lords desire no ministry to ride the high horse unless it is set thereon by the people may have only nominated the horse to take part in one special 'pageant," and not to run amuck outside the given lines of the course.

THE KALIPONG HOMES.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—The Annual Meeting of the Kalipong Homes, under the Presidentship of Sir Andrew Fraser, was a largely attended affair, and if public interest in the magnificent and unostentatious work of the Homes needs quickening a perusal of the year's record of work should be sufficient to enthuse the most phlegmatic. To quote from Sir Andrew Fraser's speech, "Here, on truly sound and original lines, the great problem is being solved of the education and future destiny of over 200 waifs and strays of European and Eurasian humanity. The creator of these homes set himself deliberately to eradicate in early youth the seeds of that inveterate vice of the country born or half-caste—the indolent contempt for honest labour. These children are taught to work with their hands and think no scorn, and to be wholly independent of household service of the people of the country." The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, aided by Sir Lancelet Hare are providing a cottage at the Homes, the Central Provinces have built the Farm House as their contribution, Calcutta set the example for all with Calcutta Cottage, and now Bombay has formed a Committee to ensure representation with a Bombay Cottage, which is a necessary matter for the honour of Bombay. The first experiment in sending boys to the Colonies has been made and two boys are now happily and healthfully settled near Dunedin, New Zealand, while everyone knows of the great success the little Anglo-Indians have proved on the training ship "Southampton" at Hull. Government are helping in the most helpful way with land and a herd of valuable Bhutian cattle entrusted to the keeping of the Homes, and presently outside pupils will be taken for agricultural training. There is no grander work in India than this successful effort to carve good citizens from the flotsam of the streets and the increasing funds needed for the sake of little children and the cause of prosperity will surely be generously subscribed by all India once the honourable appeal is heard.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	4	1	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	11	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	26	18	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	18	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	14	29
G Mahim and Worli..	1	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	17
Total	87	70	198
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,251		
Same date last year	93	92	193

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
22	9

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

APRIL, 1st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	27	46	15
B	65	117	33
C	60	166	49
D	44	54	11
E	78	154	43
F & G	31	3	0
Total to date...	305	540	151
Total rats killed			845

Mr. Spittler, Barrister-at-Law, practising in Rangoon, went out for a walk last Thursday night, and has not been heard of since. The police have received a report regarding his mysterious disappearance; it is alleged, that he suffered from insomnia, but no trace of him has yet been found.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and [illegible] special val[illegible] giving elements of [illegible] BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers, See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

ZOLA'S RESTING-PLACE.

The Pantheon, to which the remains of Emile Zola are now about to be removed, was originally the Church of Sainte-Genevieve, the first edifice of the name on the site having been built by Clovis. The shrine of the saint used in the Middle Ages to be carried forth in procession in times of flood and pestilence, the belief prevailing that these plagues might thus be stayed. At the death of Mirabeau, however, the church was transformed into a burial-place for illustrious men, bearing the well-known inscription: "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante." Rousseau's remains were carried thither in triumph, much as those of Zola are to be, after he had, like Zola, in his life-time endured persecution and exile; but the tomb was afterwards pillaged, and is now empty.

MEN WHO DON'T SMOKE.

Mr. Stead concludes in the March "Review of Reviews' the symposium begun last month, on the experience of experts in the art of living. The anti-smoking brigade is still very strongly represented. Among those who have never smoked, or who advise total abstinence from tobacco are General Booth, Thomas Hardy, Lord Rayleigh, Dr. W. G. Grace, Professor Sayce, Henry Arthur Jones, Sir William Ramsay, Mr, Beerbohm Tree, Sir H. H. Johnston, Mr. F. R. Benson, Mr. Walter Crane, and Mr. Granville Barker. Sir Ray Lankester thinks smoking "perhaps better avoided," but finds "six small Turkish cigarettes in the day and one good cigar after dinner not obviously harmful, and very agreeable."

AND MEN WHO DO.

Chief among the smokers is Mr. George R. Sims, who begins to smoke directly he gets up, and goes on smoking until he goes to bed at night. He says: "I have tried to smoke less, but up to the present I have found it very difficult to do anything without a pipe or a cigar. I never smoke cigarettes." Mr. Edmund Gosse has no hesitation in saying that he has found tobacco of immense service to his general health and comfort. He never smokes at work. Mr. Silas K. Hoking never smokes until after lunch, never smokes while at work and his daily quantum is half a dozen cigarettes. Mr. Walter Crane says that he has not smoked for over thirty years, but it is an undertaking to explain to one's friends that one does not smoke, and he adds that if one has any bad habits it is best to break them occasionally.

"POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH FORTUNES."

The opening of the Imperial Stamp Exhibition by the Postmaster-General, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, makes timely the issue of a little book with the above title by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society. It illustrates the world's rarest stamps including the great rarities of the exhibition. Among those mentioned by Mr. Melville is a certain 2 cent stamp of British Guiana, a pair of which has fetched the enormous sum of £1,000. A lady in Georgetown discovered a pair of these stamps among some old papers, and she, thinking them to be of some little value, placed them in the offertory at Christ Church. Canon Josa, the incumbent, sold them for £205. That was in 1896, and the price has risen enormously since then. In 1897 a pair changed hands for £650.

A LONDON DEALER'S HAUL.

Some few years back a London dealer had a big haul. A stranger came into his shop with a block of eight old 5s. English stamps. He explained that he had been looking through some of his late father's correspondence, and that he had found that a remittance of £2 in eight 5s. stamps had been overlooked many years before. He now wanted to cash them. He had taken them into a post office, but the clerk, not recognising the stamps as they differed from the current 5s. stamps, told the man he would have to take them to Somerset House before he could get them exchanged for cash. On his way to Somerset House, he noticed a stamp dealer's shop and took them in and asked the dealer if they were any good to him at their face value—viz., £2. They were. The dealer gladly exchanged them for cash, and he promptly sold them for something like £70.

A MAURITIUS RARITY.

The most renowned of all rare stamps are the "Post Office" Mauritius, styled Post Office on account of those two words appearing in the border of the stamps at the left. The stamps were very crude in workmanship, having been engraved by a watchmaker on the island. The stamps were printed one at a time, and 1,000 are believed to have been printed in this way. Yet only about twenty-six copies are known to collectors. In the early seventies, the stamps were selling for £4 each. In 1896 a pair realised £1,680. The Prince of Wales has a fine copy of each of the stamps. The 1d. red one was purchased for £850. The 2d. blue one was purchased at public auction for the Prince's collection, the price paid being £1,450.

POPCORN IN PARLIAMENT.

One reads, with a smile of amusement, of the two hours' debate by the State Legislature of Oklahoma on the momentous question whether or not legislators should eat popcorn during the sittings of the House; and yet, a century or so ago, our own House of Commons was the daily scene of proceedings no more dignified. In the days of Burke, Pitt, and Fox members used to relieve the tedium of debate by sucking oranges and cracking nuts while lying full length on the benches; and Brougham made his great six hour's speech on law-reform, in 1828, with a hat full of oranges by his side for refreshment. Joseph Hume found solace in pears, which he took from his bulging pockets and munched by the hour, leaning the while against his favourite post. No wonder oranges were so popular, since their vendor (one of them at any rate) was a picturesque girl, who used to sit with her wares in the Lobby, attired in a "sprigged muslin gown with a gauze neckerchief," or in the glory of "clean white silk stockings, Turkey-leather shoes, and pink silk petticoat, becomingly short."

FRENCH OFFICERS AND THEIR LOST PRIVILEGES.

One article of the new military code, writes a correspondent, by a stroke of the pen has done away with a cherished privilege. Formerly students of St. Cyr and the Polytechnique preparing for a military career were exempt from conscription; on quitting these great schools they were at once admitted into the Army. Four months ago, the new law came into force by virtue of which future officers are compelled to serve a year in the ranks, and are placed upon the precise footing of the conscript. Thus during twelve months they will henceforth share the hardships, rations, and dormitories of their comrades, above all they will learn to obey before being called upon to command. The innovation is a tremendous one and most democratic.

PROS AND CONS.

A professor of history at the Polytechnique, cited by the "Matin," has thus expressed himself on the subject. There is much to be said for this apprenticeship to the millitary career. The right to punish exacts an experience which our officers have hitherto lacked. I am of opinion that, on the whole, barrack life is beneficial. Our students return to their studies invigorated by out-of-door existence and freedom from mental strain. The terrible tension following examination is thereby counteracted. And I am not of opinion that the patriotism of these young men will be lessened by the ordeal. Naturally, much has been written on the other side; even this writer elsewhere speaks of "cette loi dangereuse."

AN EIGHTH SATELLITE OF JUPITER?

Some photographs of Jupiter and the sky in its immediate vicinity taken at Greenwich during the recent favourable opposition of that planet may prove to be of quite exceptional interest. Examination of the plates shows the presence of an object not included in any star chart of that part of the sky or in the ephemerides of known minor planets, Unless it should prove to be a new minor planet it is exceedingly probable that the mysterious body is another Jovian moon, in which case the giant planet's retinue of satellites will consist of no fewer than eight. For centuries the four moons discovered by Galileo were the only ones known. Satellite V. was found in 1892, and Satellites VI. and [illegible] VII. as recently as 1905, all three by American astronomers. The photograph[illegible] department at Greenwich is to be congratulated should its suspicions be confirmed.

RARE BEN JONSON.

Whether or not Ben Jonson ever drank sack and made merry at the Shoe-lane inn which has so long been known by his name, it is quite certain that the old poet had a very favourite haunt at the Devil's Tavern, close by in Fleet-street. There for many a year the jovial, rollicking despot use to preside over the meetings of the Apollo Club, where quaint rules of his own devising were cut on a black marble slab placed above the fireplace, and whose riotous feasts were celebrated "with laughing, leaping, dancing, jest, and songs." Another haunt of the bibulous poet was the Mermaid Tavern, in Chepside, where, says Fuller, "many were the wit combats betwixt Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war." Beaumont, who was also of the company of wits, wrote to Jonson. "What things have we seen done at the Mermaid!"

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PRESS AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Indian Daily News":—The "Times" Military correspondent in a recent contribution remarks :—

We have a greater task in the defence of India, both within and without, than any to which a British statesman has ever set his hand. We have a garrison in India, the numbers of which, as Mr. Rees has very rightly said, were fixed after the Mutiny in order to secure the safety of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrymen in that country. There was no external menace, at the time, worth taking into account, the population of India was a hundred millions less than to-day, our possessions in the East were less extensive, and so forth. He proceeds to say that although we have the power, in favourable maritime and other circumstances, of reinforcing our troops in India from home more rapidly than of old, yet this does not alter the fact that our white force of Regulars in the East has remained stationary for 50 years despite continually growing commitments, and that instead of decreasing this army we shall ultimately be compelled, as Mr. Wyndham has said, to increase it.

Now, these loose statements in the press as to the Indian army having remained stationary for fifty years are calculated to do great harm. In point of fact, Lord Lawrence reduced the British force in his time by 7,000 below the Mutiny standard. Then in Lord Dufferin's time, and immediately after the Penjdeh affair, the British force was reinforced by 11,000 officers and men while the native troops were increased by 19,000. The increase was the direct outcome of the advance of Russia up to the frontier of Afghanistan, and, in the words of the late Sir George Chesney, "the liability involved—then imminent and henceforward to be kept in view—of being called on to aid in the defence of that country." We have since conquered and annexed Upper Burma without augmenting the forces, and spared thousands of our soldiers for service in China, Somaliland, Egypt, and South Africa without any risk, Now that all talk about external security is at an end, Mr. Rees has discovered a powerful argument in the Mutiny standard, and Lord Kitchener makes a pointless allusion to "internal security." We are under the impression that his entire scheme of re-organisation of the Army in India which has been carried out at enormous cost of money, had for its object to furnish divisions for service on or beyond the frontier! As the late Lord Salisbury once said: If soldiers could have their way, they would garisson the moon as a precaution against an invasion from Mars!

THE KARTAIRY WATERFALL.

The "South of India Observer" since the construction of the Kartairy Power House, this natural cascade has disappeared from the attractions of the Nilgiris. It afforded a pleasant short drive of 6 miles to the visitor and an agreeable picnic spot where amusement for a whole day could be found. The original fall had an almost perpendicular drop of 180 feet and, when the monsoon was at its height, the ungovernable volume of water broke free over an immense boulder, boaring mightily and leaping recklessly over every obstacle. Its straying sprays sometimes caused a quivering rainbow above the adjacent mountain top. where the bracken showed green with many fronds, lifting its head above mossy banks and jutting boulders. Wild flowers danced in fields of samay and forest trees showed russet with the impalpable silt brought down by an unusual deluge. Down the verticle slope the water dashed against roots hitting great rough stones, escaping on either side of them in its impetuous descent and emerging breathless, till it reached the swirling pool below which it worked into a mass of foam. In parts of its downward course, it was narrowed into a foaming rill and afterwards grew into a blustering, brawling torrent quarrelling vociferously with the course of life it had to follow and repenting of its discontent. Now all this is a memory and the visitor sees the overflow of the bund substituted for the foaming waterfall. With every attempt to retain the natural aspect of the fall, the artificial cannot take the place of the natural here any more than elsewhere. Here and there in its descent, the original peeps out but not as it was of yore and not as nature formed it.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH.

The "Madras Mail." At the high court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, a motion was made to get the cases now pending against Chidambaram Pillay, Subramania Siva and Padmanabha Iyer, before the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, transferred to Madras or to some Court other than that of Tinnevelly, on the ground that the accused were not likely to get a fair and impartial trial before Mr. L. M. Wynch. The application was made by Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, on an affidavit signed by a young Tinnevelly landowner. This very lengthy document certainly does not err on the side of moderation, and the learned Vakil must have felt that it was a very weak reed up n which to lean for the success of his case. Having read the document, Mr. Justice Benson said that it was evident from the nature of the allegations that the deponent knew little about the matters to which reference was made: that it would have been better for him to swear to what he knew instead of to what he did not know, and that deponent's information was apparently obtained second or third hand. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair also asked the Vakil whether he could act upon statements such as those had been made And affidavit is a written declaration, given on oath, setting out facts within the knowledge of the deponent; in practice, however, the strict letter of this interpretation is not always followed, and facts outside the knowledge of a deponent are often employed. In the present case, the deponent referred to numerous allegations that have been made in various quarters against the European mercantile community at Tuticorin and the officials in Tinnevelly, and sought to establish therefrom the fact that the accused could not expect a fair and impartial trial by Mr. Wynch. Mr. Napier, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor to oppose the motion for transfer, severely condemned the allegation that Mr. Wynch had been in league with the Europeans at Tuticorin for the purpose of crushing the Swadeshi S. N. Co. Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer, in reply, denied that such an allegation was made in the affidavit, and with a persistence worthy of a better cause endeavoured to secure a transfer of the case, But the Court very rightly dismissed the petition, as there was nothing before it to lead it to conclude that the petitioners would not have a fair and impartial trial before Mr. Wynch.

A PENNY-WISE POLICY.

The "Statesman"—When the present advertising methods of the Chairman of the Corporation—for he was primarily responsible for their adoption—were first announced he was warned that it could not be to the public advantage to invite offers for contracts only in two or three selected journals. Sir Charles Allen ridiculed this contention and advanced the ingenious view that, when once it became known that Corporation advertisements were to be found in the columns only of two or three newspapers, contractors who catered for Municipal requirements would keep their eyes on the particular journals. Probably the Chairman meant well, but the results of his curious system show that he has little knowledge of human nature. When the contract for the supply of pony and cattle food came under consideration at the special meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday it was found that though the sum involved was very large only one tender, and this of the amount of Rs. 2,86,952, had been received. It is upon the face of things incredible that only one firm could be got in all Calcutta willing to undertake the supply of fodder, and the course of the discussion that followed made it clear that the want of additional tenders was due entirely to the most inadequate publicity given to the contract. Another firm, to whose notice the advertisement had been brought too late to allow of their tendering in the appointed time, offered considerably lower rates than the single tender received. Commissioners who are versed in the market rates for fodder pointed out, moreover, that the tender was based on figures which were from 10 to 20 per cent. in excess of the ruling quotations at the present time. One authority even stated that the acceptance of the sole tender would mean a loss to the Corporation of Rs. 5,000 a month. This is a heavy price to pay for the slender economics which Sir Charles Allen has been able to effect by limiting the extent of Corporation advertising. The truth is, as the M[illegible]poration Bal stated, that a very [illegible] Radha Charan never [illegible] large number of people now [illegible] or notice Municipal advertisements. It follows that the safeguard provided by publicity is in a large measure denied to the commercial transactions of the Corporation. The Municipality is in fact conducting its advertising business on lines which would be laughed at by any commercial firm, and which are, so far as we know, unprecedented in any civilised town. So absurd and injurious were the consequences in the case of the fodder contract that the Corporation by a large majority resolved to call for fresh tenders. But there must have been many cases in which the evils of the present system were less conspicuous and in which, as a result, the Corporation have suffered loss. It is surely time that the Chairman's ill-advised experiment was brought to a close.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A GREY MAN.

Mr. Tree is going to be a grey Shylock. Shakespeare, says the actor, possessed much too keen an insight into character to paint a man wholly black or entirely white—not that Mr. Tree has anything to say against "A White Man" But Shylock, he argues, had his virtues, as well as his vices—and this made him grey, not in the usual, but in the unusual sense. His virtues (I forget which) acted upon his vices like a wet brush—I had almost said a wet blanket—upon a dash of Indian ink. Shylock like a certain other unpleasant gentleman whose name is a household word, is not quite so black as he has frequently been painted. It cannot, of course, be said of him as of the ecclesiastic egg, that some parts of him, are very good; but he certainly does not deserve to have been represented, as I have seen him represented, as a wild beast smelling feeding-time.

THE PRECISE TINT.

That is why Mr. Tree is going to make him a grey man. And Mr. Tree, with his customary cleverness in the manipulation of tints, will prove himself wise in his choice of grey. It will not be a silver-grey. That would seem much too heavenly. It will not be a coal-ash grey. That would seem much too otherwise. Nor will the character of Shylock step forth at his Majesty's in the green-grey of the latest spring suitings. Mr. Tree has settled upon a mouse-grey—a grey which looks black at first, and whose greyness dawns upon you gradually. It was on the tip of my pen to write grey-Jewally! But one must not treat a serious subject like this Byronically (H. J.)

THE COMING PORTIA.

There can be no doubt as to the colour of Miss Alexandra Carlisle's Portia. It will be all white. Mr. Tree has never yet made a mistake in heroine-selecting, and although it may be difficult to imagine Miss Carlisle as an ideal Portia, it is much more difficult to imagine Mr. Tree engaging an actress in whom he could not detect with his searching eye, special qualifications for the part. Miss Carlisle first came prominently before the public as the fascinating little heroine of "A Gilded Fool" a Nat Goodwin importation from America, which enjoyed but a brief career at the Shaftesbury. It was put about at the time that the young actress had walked straight into "comedy lead" from the chorus of a musical play in the Strand, but there was something the matter with the truth of this statement. As a clear fact, Miss Carlisle had, on her way to the Shaftesbury, called in at the Court, and received instruction in a dramatic school of no less importance than that which flourished for a time under the directorship of Mr. J. E. Vedrenne and the mastership of Mr. Granville Barker. Her part in "The Voysey Inheritance" there was a very small one; but her opportunities for learning useful lessons were great, and she quickly turned all of them to the best account. Not that her experience in the musical comedy—it might be called "The Noisy Inheritance"—may not have been of considerable help to Miss Carlisle. It possibly did her a world of good; and, if it did, the latest Portia-elect herself would be the first to admit it and the last to deny it. The light and airy hop-skip-and-a-jump play has in many notable cases proved one of the best of schools. Mrs. Kendal did a lot of burlesque and pantomime work as a child; so did the sisters Terry—Ellen, Kate, and Marion. And so, as everyone knows—when she was little Marie Effie Wilton—did Lady Bancroft.

A RULE WITH THE SICILIANS

On the night I had the pleasure of seeing "Feudalismo" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Signora Mimi Aguglia Ferrau, during "an animated scene" with Signor Grasso, accidentally flung her handkerchief out of her hand, and the handkerchief, being screwed up into something like solidity, fell to the stage about six paces from where the actress was sitting. Although the situation was one upon which their talents were most profoundly engaged, Signora Ferrau rose from her chair, and, with her eyes and her whole attention fixed upon Grasso the while, she walked slowly down the stage, picked up the handkerchief, and resumed her seat—Grasso moving along beside her as she went and returned. One does not like to see things dropped on the stage by performers and left there until the fall of the curtain; it fidgets one enormously when an actor drops a glove, and immediately decides between himself and musty tradition to leave it where it has fallen, and to go out into the world with only one. But Signora Ferrau's action, under the circumstances, seemed much more unnatural than natural, and until I knew what I now know, I wondered.

DETAIL.

It is a hard and fast rule with the Sicilian players to pick up everything they accidentally drop or knock over on the stage; they consider it more "real" to do this than to affect not to notice what they have done. Again, if a Sicilian actor lights up a cigarette, he must do the thing thoroughly, and not let it out immediately and toss it away, after the fashion of the English actor. These rules, if not over-obeyed, are very excellent rules—the one as to cigarette-smoking especially. It is most irritating when an actor, having made elaborate preparations for enjoying a smoke, makes no pause in his speaking for keeping the cigar or cigarette alight. You feel as if you wanted to give him the tip that it is going out. And, while you are feeling that, you are missing important points of the play. Or you may be.

MISS LILY HANBURY.

Playgoers all over England will learn with the deepest regret of the death of Miss Lily Hanbury, which occurred last week at her residence, in Bedford Square. Since her marriage to Mr. Herbert Guadalla, three years ago, Miss Hanbury had not appeared on the stage, but the public has a long memory for its favourites, and it was always hoped that at some time or other, Miss Hanbury would return to the scenes of her former triumphs. The late actress made her "debut" at the Savoy Theatre in 1888, and she afterwards achieved some of her greatest successes under the managements both of Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. George Alexander.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Shortly after the late Boer war, Miss Hanbury had the novel experience of giving away a pass for a London theatre on the battlefield. She and her sister were on a visit to South Africa, and one day took it into their heads to explore the scene of a recent battle. Presently they came across a large spent shell, half buried in the sand, which they very much wanted to take with them as a memento; but it was far too heavy for them to carry. Just as they had given up all hope of lifting it, along came two boys, who offered to take it to the ladies' conveyance which was waiting for them some distance away. When they had done so, Miss Hanbury asked the lads to come to her hotel later on for a reward, as she and her sister had forgotten to bring any money with them.

A PRECIOUS PIECE OF PAPER

The boys said that they would rather have a pass to see Miss Lily Hanbury act. "That's impossible," explained that lady, "for I am not acting out here." "Well," said the elder of the boys, "we are going to England soon, and we might see you there." So Miss Hanbury laughingly took out a note-book, and writing on it "please [illegible] pass two to the pit," she signed it and [illegible] gave it to the delighted youngsters, [illegible] them as she did so, that it would admit them to any London theatre at which she might happen to be appearing. It would be interesting to know whether that pass was ever presented.

Dr. Henry, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, while presiding at a sacred concert in St. Mark's Hall, Belfast, was taken ill and died before he could be removed from the hall. The late Prelate, who was a native of Ballycastle, co. Antrim, was Bishop of the diocese for a considerable number of years, and during that time came into sharp conflict with the United Irish League, which resulted in his parishioners forming into two strongly defined camps. The late Dr. Henry was over sixty years of age.

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